JAVA GOVT. GAZETTE.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned. (Signed) C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Acting Secretary to Government.* BATAVIA, February, 1812.

Den Heere Lieutenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant* geplaast wordende aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend. (was geteekend) C. G. BLAGRAVE, Sec. Genl. BATAVIA den February 1812.

VOL. I.] *BATAVIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1812.* [NO. 40.

PROCLAMATION

THE Right Honorable the Governor General having by Prolamation under date the 11th September 1811, judged it expedient to provide a Fund for the gradual liquidation of the Paper Currency, or for reducing it's amount within such limits as may appear convenient and advantageous to the Public, and to direct that the said Paper should be charged with an annual duty of 5 per cent on the value there fixed to be levied on the renewal of the Stamp, the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council in pursuance thereof is pleased to direct that the said duty be forthwith levied for the present year, and notice is in consequence hereby given that Messrs. Bolwell, Van Beusechem, Barrett, S. Bredero, Schill, Killian, Barends and Reinking are appointed under the Superintendance of the Secretary to Government to attend from the 1st of December next, until the 31st day of January next ensuing daily, Sundays and Christmas day excepted, from 8 o'clock till noon, for the purpose of receiving the duty of 5 per cent, and re-stamping such Papers Notes of Individuals, as shall be presented for that purpose.

2.—For the convenience of the Public, two Offices will be established, one at the Stadt-house, and one at the Government House, Molenvliet, at both of which attendance will be given daily as above directed.

3.—By this arrangement it is deemed that sufficient time will be given for all the paper in circulation to be stamped; and therefore notice is further given that it is the positive intention of Government not to extend the stampment of the paper currency after the 31st January next.

4.—With a view to ensure an early tender of the Paper for Stampment, the new duty of 5 per cent shall affect all Paper whatever Stamped or not, from the 1st January, 1813, and from and after that date the Paper which has not been restamped, shall be a legal tender under the Proclamation of the 11th September, 1811, except with the deduction or allowance of 5 per cent for the said duty.

5.—All Paper which may not have been re-stamped before the 1st February, 1813, will cease to be acknowledged after that date.

6.—A commission will be appointed at Samarang and Sourabaya to re-stamp such paper as may be presented for that purpose, and will sit from the 15th December 1812, until the 31st January 1813, as above stated.

That no person may plead ignorance of this Proclamation the same is directed to be published in the English and Dutch languages in the next and two subsequent Gazettes, and translated into the Native languages and affixed at the usual places at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Dated at Batavia, this 27th Nov. 1812.

By me,
The Lieutenant Governor of Java and its Dependencies.
THOS. S. RAFFLES.

Signed by order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

Proclamation.

GOVERNMENT having in view the general introduction of the Copper Duits coined at Sourabaya, it is hereby ordered and directed that the said Duits shall be taken and received as legal tender in all public and private transactions in payments for sums under ten Spanish Dollars, at the rate of four of the said Copper Duits for one Stiver Silver Money or 192 Duits for one Rix Dollar Silver.

All persons found guilty of obstructing the circulation of the said Duits at the before-mentioned rates, or of endeavouring to raise an agio thereon, will be liable to punishment by fine, imprisonment or condemnation to hard labour on the public works, according to the nature and extent of the case.

And in order that no person may plead ignorance of this regulation, the same is directed to be published in the English and Dutch languages, and to be translated into the Native languages and affixed at the usual places at Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Done at Batavia, this eighteenth day of November, 1812.

By me,
The Lieutenant Governor of Java and its Dependencies.
THOS. S. RAFFLES.

Signed by order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

Proclamatie.

HET Gouvernement voornemens zynde de te Sourabaya geslagen duiten over het algemeen in te voeren, zoo wordt mits dezen gelast en bevolen, dat de gedachte duiten zullen worden aangenomen en ontvangen als een wettige munt in alle transactien, in betaling van sommen gelds beneden de Tien Spaansche dalers, en zulks tegen vier van de gezegde kopere duiten voor een stuiver silver, of 192 duiten voor een Rykdaler.

Alle de genen welke schuldig bevonden worden van hinderlyk te zyn aan de omwandeling der gedachte duiten tegens de boven genoemde waarde, dan wel te willen ondernemen om daar van een agio te heffen, zullen gestraft worden, met geld-boete, opsluiting in de gevankenis of condemnatie tot den arbeid van de gemeene werken, overeenkomstig den aard en de toedragt der zake.

En op dat niemand hier van ontwetenheid zoude kunnen voorwenden, zo zal dezen in de Engelsche, Hollandsche en Inlandsche talen, bekend gemaakt en voorts te Batavia, Samarang en Sourabaya, werden aangeplakt ter plaatsen alwaar zulks te doen gebruikelyk is.

Gegeven te Batavia dezen 18de November 1812.

By my
De Luitenant Gouverneur van het Eiland Java en dies onderhorigheden.
THO. S. RAFFLES.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Waarn: Gouvt. Sec.

Government Advertisement.

WITH a view to afford all persons inclined to speculate in the purchase of Lands, an early opportunity of personally inspecting them previously to the day of sale, the following description of the Boundaries of such lots as Government have determined on putting up for sale, in the District of Crawang, pursuant to former Advertisement is hereby published for general information, and Mr. OFFERS, Resident of Crawang, will afford every facility in his power to any person wishing to visit them.

A Map of these Lands together with a roll descriptive of the produce and other particular advantages attending each lot to be sold is now preparing, and may be seen on application at the Collector's Office, and also at the Office of the Resident of Buitenzorg, for 10 days previous to the day of sale.

The sale will take place at the Stadthouse, Batavia, on Friday the first of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Advertissement.

TEN einde een ieder, die genegen mogt wezen zyn voordeel te zoeken in de aankoop van Landeryen, intyds de gelegenheid te geven om dezelve voor den dag der verkooping, perzoonlyk optenemen, zoo wordt mits dezen tot een ieders narigt bekend gemaakt de ondervolgende beschryving der Grensscheidingen van zoodanige perceelen land in de Districten van Krawang als het Gouvernement voornemens is, overeenkomstig de reeds bekend gemaakte bepalingen in koop af te staan, terwyl door den Resident van Krawang *Offers*, aan hun zoodanige assistentie zal worden verleend als in Zyn vermogen is, om aangaande de voorschreven Landen de begeerde nasporingen te doen.

Men is thans bezig om een Kaart van de gemelde Landen, benevens eene beschryving van de Voortbrengselen en andere byzondere voordeelen aan ieder der te verkoopen perceelen verbonden, te maken, welke op daartoe te doen verzoek, te zien zullen zyn ten Kantore van den Ontvanger der Tolgeregtigheden, als mede ten Kantore van den Ondergeteekenden te Buitenzorg, en zulks tien dagen voor den dag der verkooping, welke plaats zal vinden op het Stadhuis te Batavia, op Vrydag den 1ste January aanstaande, ten 10 uuren des voormiddags.

EERSTE PERCEEL.

Het Land gelegen langs de oostelyke oever der rivier Tjietarum, van Madang Assem tot aan de noordzyde van de groote weg by het gedemonteerde Fort Tanjongpoera, strekkende zich langs dien weg oostelyk tot de rivier Tjielamaya, deze rivier af tot deszelfs uitwatering in zee, het strand westelyk op tot Tjamara of de scheiding met het particuliere land Tjabang Bonnien. Zynde deszelfs grensscheiding

Oost—— de rivier Tjielamaya,
West—— Tjietarum en het particuliere land Tjabang Boenien,
Zuid—— de nieuwe Heeren weg,
Noord—— de Zee.

TWEEDE PERCEEL.

Het Land gelegen aan de oostelyke oever der rivier Tjitarum, te beginnen aan de scheiding van het Fort Tanjongpoura, dat rivier opwaards tot aan de uitmonding der rivier Tjicao, dat rivier opwaards tot aan het gebergte Boerangrang, dit gebergte oostelyk langs tot aan het hoofd der rivier Tjilamaya, dit Rivier benedenwaards tot aan de zuidzyde van de nieuwe Heere weg, sluitende aldaar aan het Eerste perceel; zynde deszelfs scheiding

Oost—— de rivier Tjelamaya,
West—— Tjietarum,
Zuid—— het gebergte Boerangrang,
Noord—— de nieuwe Heere weg.

DERDE PERCEEL.

Het District Tjassem strekkende zig van de oostelyke oever der rivier Tjielamaya tot de westelyke oever der rivier Tjassem; zynde deszelfs scheiding:

Oost—— de rivier Tjassem,
West—— Tjelamaya,
Zuid—— het gebergte Tankobanprauw,
Noord—— de Zee.

VIERDE PERCEEL.

Het Distict Pamanoekan, te beginnen van de oostelyke oever der rivier Tjassem tot de westelyke oever der rivier Sewo, loopende het rivier Tjiboenagara zuid en noord door dit Perceel; zynde deszelfs scheiding:

Oost—— de rivier genaamd Sewo,
West—— Tjassem,
Zuid—— het gebergte Tankobanprouw,
Noord—— de Zee.

VYFDE PERCEEL.

Het Regentschap Kandanghower, te beginnen aan de oostelyke oever van de rivier Sewo by deszelfs uitmonding, deze rivier zuidwaards op tot deszelfs oorsprong, van daar tot het gebergte; dit gebergte langs tot aan den Berg Hadjie, van daar langs de rivier Tjiepanas tot deszelfs uitwatering in de rivier Tjieplang, noordelyk af tot aan de oorsprong der rivier Pankalang, dit rivier af tot in zee, van daar westwaards langs het strand tot aan de uitmonding van de rivier Sewo;

West—— de rivier Sewo,
Noord—— de Zee,
Oost—— de rivier Bankalang,
Zuid—— de bergen en de rivier Tjiepannas.

ZESDE PERCEEL.

Het Regentschap Indramayo, te beginnen aan de oostelyke oever der rivier Pankalang, by deszelfs uitmonding, zuidelyk, dit rivier op tot aan deszelfs oorsprong, van daar tot aan de rivier Tjiepiang, dit rivier af tot aan de Rivier Tjiemanok, dit rivier noordelyk af tot in Zee, langs het strand westelyk op tot aan de moud der rivier Pankalang;

Noord—— de Zee,
West—— Pankalang,
Zuid—— Tjieplang,
Oost—— Tjiemanok.

Wordende in dit Perceel speciaal voor het Gouvernement gereserveerd, het Fort met de grond, als mede het terrein geoccupeerd voor een stapelplaats van 's Lands Houdwerken, en de wooning van den Resident met de grond daarby gehorende.

Batavia den 26 November, 1812.

Th. McQUOID.
President van de Commissie tot de verkoop van Landeryen in de Bataviasche Regentschappen, en Krawang.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Opium remaining in the hands of Government, will be sold by Public Auction at the Stadt-house at Batavia, on the 24th of December next, without reserve, in lots of one chest each, on the following conditions.

1st. Payment to be made in one-third Silver and two-thirds Batavia Paper Money, at six and half Rix Dollar Paper per one Spanish Dollar Silver.

2d. A deposit of 10 per cent to be paid on delivery, and good approved security shall be given for payment in the space of one Month from the day of sale.

3d. The lots to be cleared away by the Purchaser, and in default thereof before the 29th December, the lots will be re-sold and any loss on the subsequent sale shall be borne by the first Purchaser.

4th. The Opium may be inspected previous to the day of sale, on application to the Ware-house-keeper.

By order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA,
Nov. 27, 1812.

Advertentie.

DE nog onder het Gouvernement berustende Opium, zal op den 24ste December aanstaande ten Stadhuize te Batavia, by Publieke veiling verkogt worden, by partyen van een Kist elk, zonder uitzonderingen, en wel op de navolgende condities.

1—De betaling zal geschiede ⅓ in zilver en ⅔ in Bataviasche papieren van Crediet, tegen 6½ Rykstaalders papier voor een Spaansche Mat.

2—10 Per cent van de prys waar voor de Opium gekogt wordt, zal by de afhaling van dezelve gedeponeert worden, en genoegzame borgtogt gesteld warden voor de betaling van het overige binnen den tyd van een maand na de verkoop.

3—De gekogte Opium zal afgehaald warden door de kooper voor de 29ste December aanstaande en in gebreke blyvende, zal de Opium ten tweedenmale verkogt worden, ten koste van de eerste koper.

Batavia den 27ste November 1812.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Waarnemend Gouvernements Secretaris.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that until further Orders the Members of the Orphan Chamber and Boedelmeesteren will be furnished by Government with a quantity of Rice for the purpose of retailing the same in quantities as low as one gantang.

The said Rice ... Rix dollar ... per gantang, payable on delivery.

By Order of the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Acting Sec. to Government.

Batavia, Nov. 27, 1812.

Advertentie.

AAN de Collegien van Wees-en Boedelmeesteren zal door het Gouvernement tot nader order eene hoeveetheid Ryst worden afgegeven, om by Gantangs verkogt te worden, teegen een Ryksdaalder koper de Gantang, betaalbaar op het ogenblik der afhaling.

Batavia den 27ste November 1812.

Ter Ordonantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Waarnemend Gouvernements Secretaris.

Advertisement.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor having approved of the proposition made by the President and Magistrates of Batavia and its environs; Notice is hereby given, that the Regulations for the hire of carriages, dated the 9th of November, 1811, have undergone a revision;—the said Carriage-hirers shall, from and after the first day of December, be entitled to demand and receive as follows for the hire of their Carriages and Horses, viz.

For a Phaeton or other four-wheeled Carriage, drawn by four Horses, for a whole day, ... Sp. Ds.	4	16
For half a day, ...	2	8
— — Coach or Chaise, drawn by two Horses, for a whole day, ...	1	56
For half a day, ...		60
— — Carriage, drawn by one Horse, for a whole day, ...	1	16
For half a day, ...		40
— — Saddle Horse, for a whole day,	1	8
For half a day, ...		36
— — Hearse, drawn to the ordinary burying place, by six Horses,	5	32
— — Ditto, drawn by four Horses,	4	32
— — Ditto, drawn by two Horses,	3	16
— — Ditto, for Children, ...	2	32

That the Proprietor of the Livery Stables at Weltevreeden, has been allowed to demand and charge in account 25 per cent beyond the prices above mentioned.

That the payments for Carriages shall be made all in silver, and that the further stipulations by aforesaid regulation of the 9th of November last year, are to be considered in full force.

And that no ignorance be plead hereof, these presents shall be published in the English, Dutch, and the Native languages, and be affixed at the ordinary places as usual.

Given at the Stadt-house of Batavia, this the 25th of November, 1812.

By Order of the President and Magistrates aforesaid.

(Signed) G. F. MEYLAN,
Secretary.

Advertentie.

ZYNE Excellentie den Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade, hebbende geïgreëert en geapprobeert de voordragt daar toe aan Hoogstdenzelven gedaan by President en Magistraten van de Stad en Ommelanden van Batavia.

Zoo wordt mits dezen kennelyk gemaakt dat, in alteratie van het Reglement voor de respective Wagenverhuurders, in dato den 9 November van het voorleden jaar, gearresteert, van en met den 1sten December aanstaande, de Wagenverhuurders te Batavia zullen zyn geregtigd te mogen declareren en nemen de navolgende huurloonen voor Wagens en Paarden; als

Voor een Phaeton en Wagen met vier wielen, door vier paarden getrokken, voor een geheelen dag. ...... Spds.	4	16
Voor een halve dag.	2	8
Wagen en Kap Chais met twee paarden voor een geheelen dag.	1	56
Voor een halve dag.		60
Voor een Wagen met een paard voor een geheelen dag	1	16
Voor een halve dag.		40
Rydpaard voor een geheelen dag.	1	8
Voor een halve dag.		36
Rouwagen met ses paarden bespannen, naar de ordinaire begraafplaats.	5	32
Met vier paarden.	4	32
Met twee paarden.	3	16
Voor een kinder rouwagen.	2	32

En dat 25 percent daar en boven door den eigenaar van de wagen verhuurdery te Weltevreeden zal mogen genomen en in rekening gebragt worden.

Alle deze huurloonen te betalen in zilver geld.

Blyvende wyders, de verdere bepalingen by gedacht Reglement van dato den 9 November van 't voorleden jaar gemaakt, en vollen kragt en vigeur.

En op dat hier van een ieder kennisse erlange zal deze in de Engelsche, Hollandsche en gewoone inlandsche talen worden gepubliceert ter plaatse gebruikelyk.

Batavia in 't Stadhuis den 25 Nov. 1812.

Ter ordonnantie van President en Magistraten.

(was get.) G. F. MEYLAN, *Sec.*

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT in pursuance to instructions of Government, the Bhoom and Salt Farms of Bantam, for the year 1813, will be publicly exposed for sale at the Townhouse in Batavia, on Thursday, the 24th of December next, at nine o'clock in the morning.

The terms and conditions of these Farms will be duly published and made known, previous to the day of sale.

By order of the President and Bench of Magistrates.

(Signed) G. F. MEYLAN,
Secretary.

Batavia, Nov. 25, 1812.

Advertentie.

WORDT by deezen kennelyk gemaakt, dat ingevolge daar toe bekomene authorisatie van het Gouvernement, op Donderdag den 24 December aanstaande, des morgens te negen uuren, ten Stadhuize Batavia, de Pachten van de *Boom*, en het *Zout* te *Bantam*, publiek zullen worden opgeveild en verkocht, voor het Jaar 1813.

De Conditien en Voorwaarden van deze Pachten zullen voor den dag van den verkoop, behoorlyk worden publiek en kennelyk gemaakt.

Batavia den 25ste November 1812.

Ter Ordonnantie van President en Magistraten.

(was get.) G. F. MEYLAN, Sec.

Advertentie.

PRESIDENT en Magistraten, zyn van meening om op Woensdag den 16de December 1812, 's morgens om 9 uuren, ten Stads-huise ten Overstaan van 's Lands Architekt publiek aan den minst eysschende onder nadere Approbatie van het Gouvernement uit te besteeden.

Het onderhouden en begieten der Weegen binnen en buiten Batavia, verdeelt in 5 Districten waarvan de Conditien dagelyks ten Kantoore van het Departement der Weegen en Bruggen ter visie leggen en voor een ieder te zien zyn.

Advertisement.

Sale by Auction.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Thursday the 17th December next, will be sold, by Public auction, the Government Buildings and grounds at Goonoong Sahrie on the Jakatra Road in two lots.

Lot No. 1—Will consist of the House formerly occupied as the Government House with the Grounds and Premises attached as will be marked out previous to the day of sale by the Civil Architect.

Lot No. 2—Will consist of the small detached House with the Ground and Offices immediately attached thereto, which will be defined as above.

No part of the furniture is to be considered as attached to either House.

The Lots to be sold to the highest bidder, a condition being reserved with respect to Lot No 1, that it shall be at the option of Government, to rent the said House and Premises for 3 Months should they require the same on paying a fair and equitable monthly rent to the purchaser.

Lot No. 2—Will be delivered over to the purchaser within one month from the date of sale.

The property to be sold for Spanish Dollars, payable at the option of the purchaser in Silver, or one third Silver and ⅔ Batavia Paper Currency at 6½ Rx. Drs. Paper for a Sp. Dollar, Silver. The expences of transfer to be borne by the purchaser.

Payment to be made within one month from the date of sale, in default of which the property will be re-sold and the loss (if any) fall on the first purchaser.

By Authority from the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

J. JONGKIND,
Civil Architect.

Advertentie.

OP Donderdag den 17de December aanstaande, zullen publiek verkogt worden de twee Gouvernements Huizen en Erven op Goenong Sarie, in twee perceelen.

Het 1ste perceel, zal bestaan uit het te voren door de Gouverneur bewoonde Huis, met de grond daartoe behoorende, welke daags voor de verkooping door de Civilen Architict zal worden aangewezen.

Het 2de perceel zal bestaan uit het kleine Huis, met desselvs grond en bygebouwen, al het welk als boven zal worden aangewezen.

Geen gedeelte van het ameublement zal beschoud worden als tot de huizen behorende.

De bovengenoemde perceelen zullen verkogt worden aan de meestbiedende, onder voorwaarde, voor het grote Huis, dat aan het Gouvernement de vryheid blyft gereserveert, het zelve voor drie maanden indien zulks noodig mogte weezen, te blyven occuperen tegen betaling van een redelyke maandelyksche huur aan de koper.

Het huis No. 2. zal aan de koper worden overgegeven, binnen een maand naa de dag der verkooping.

De bovengenoemde vaste goederen zullen verkogt worden voor Spaansche matten betaalbaar, naar verkiezing van de koper geheel, in zilver, of ⅓ in zilver en twee derde in Bataviasche papieren van crediet, tegen 6½ Ryksdaalder papier voor een Spaansche mat.

De opdragt ongelden zullen worden gedragen door den kooper.

De betaling zal geschieden binnen een maand naa de dag der verkooping, doch in gebreken van dien, zullen de goederen ten tweedenmaale verkogt worden, en alle verliezen worden geleeden door den eersten koper.

Batavia, den 27ste November 1812.

Op erlangde qualificatie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

J. JONGKIND,
Civil Arctitect

Advertisement.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that a General Sessions of the Supreme Court of Justice at Batavia, for the trial of all offences and crimes committed within the Town of Batavia and its immediate jurisdiction, will be held at the Court House at Batavia aforesaid, on Thursday the fifteenth day of December next, and that the same will be continued until all the criminal business at Batavia and its immediate jurisdiction aforesaid, shall be concluded. After which, the aforesaid criminal Sessions, for the trial of all crimes and offences committed within the Western Districts of the Island, annexed to the jurisdiction of the said Court, will commence and be further held by the said Court, by Circuit, at the undermentioned places; to wit,—for the District of Bantam, at Ceram,—for Buitenzorg, at Buitenzorg,—for Tjanjore and Crawang, at Tjanjore,—for Bandong and the other Preanger Regencies, at Bandong,—and for Cheribon, at Cheribon. All Officers of Justice, Magistrates and others, whom it may concern, are required to take notice hereof, that they cause the several Prosecutors, Witnesses and Juries, and all other persons whomsoever having any thing to do at the said criminal Sessions, to be then and there in attendance in the Court House at Batavia aforesaid: and the several Residents at Bantam, Buitenzorg, and Cheribon, are hereby requested, that on their part, the necessary measures may be taken for the purposes aforesaid in those Districts, in so far as they are respectively concerned.

By Order of the President and Members of the Supreme Court of Justice at Batavia.

P. v. H. CAPPELHOFF,
Register.

COURT-HOUSE, BATAVIA,
November 25, 1812.

Advertentie.

WORDT by deze Publicatie gedaan, dat de gewone zittingen van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia ter afdoening van de criminele zaken voorgevallen in gepleegd binnen de Stad en Jurisdictie van dien, zullen worden gehouden, op het Raadhuis te Batavia op Dingsdag den 15den December aanstaande.

Voorts dat de Leden van welm. Hoogen Raad, zoo dra gedachte zittingen zullen zyn afgeloopen een aanvang zullen maken, met de ommegangen tot onderzoek en afdoening van alle misdaden in de Westelyke Districten van het Eiland voorgevallen, en derzelver zittingen successivelyk houden voor Bantam op Ceram, voor Buitenzorg op Buitenzorg, voor Tjanjour en Crauwang op Tjanjour, voor Bandong en de overige Preanger Regentschappen, te Bandong en voor Cheribon op Cheribon.

Wordende mitsdien de Officieren van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie en van den Magistraat van Batavia, welken zulks respectivelyk mag aangaan belast met de oproeping der gezwoorenen en van de vereischte getuigen voor zoo verre Batavia aangaat, en de Residenten en Landdrosten te Bantam, Buitenzorg en Cheribon, om tot het voorn. einde mede werkzaam te zyn een ieder binnen hare respective Districten.

Op het Raadhuis te Batavia dezen 25 November 1812.

Ter Ordonnantie van de President en Leden van den Raad van Justitie te Batavia.

P. v. H. CAPPELHOFF,
Griffier.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT it is the intention of Government to discontinue the Farms of the Bhoom at Samarang, Sourabaya and Grissee, from the end of the present year, and that the Duties at those Ports respectively, will from that date, be collected by an Officer of Government under the regulations which will be hereafter published.

The other Revenues of Farms at Samarang and Sourabaya, as well as of the different Ports and Districts along the Coast, will be sold by public Auction as usual, and on the amended terms and conditions which will be hereafter made known, the former at Samarang, on or about the 5th, and the latter at Sourabaya, on or about the 15th December.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

Batavia, Nov. 10, 1812.

Advertentie.

WORD by dezen bekent gemaakt, dat het de intentie van het Gouvernement is, met het einde van dit jaar af te schaffen de pagten van de Boom te Samarang, Sourabaya en Grissee, en dat, de in en uitgaande Regten dezer havens, van dat tydstip zullen worden ingezameld door een Amptenaar van het Gouvernement, onder zodanige bepalingen als hierna zullen worden publiek gemaakt.

De overige Domeinen zoo van Samarang en Sourabaya, als van de onderscheidene havens en districten langs de kust van Java, zullen als gewoonelyk by Publieke veiling worden verpagt, op zodanige verbeterde bepalingen en Condition, als nader zullen worden bekent gemaakt, de eerstgenoemde te Samarang op of tegens den 5de en de laastgem: te Sourabaya op of tegens den 15de December.

Batavia den 10de November 1812.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Waarnd. Sec. van het Gouvt.

Advertisement.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on the 24th December next, the several Revenue Farms, for the City of Batavia, and the environs, (with the exception of the Opium Farm,) will be exposed to public sale by Auction, at the Stads House in Batavia.

The amended terms and conditions on which these Farms will be sold, will be duly published and made known previous to the day of sale.

The rent of the Farms to be calculated in Spanish Dollars, to be paid at the option of the Purchaser in silver, or in the established proportions of one-third silver, and two-thirds Paper Currency, according to the Proclamation of the Right Honorable the Governor General, under date the 11th September, 1811.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Actg. Secretary to Government.

Batavia, Nov. 10, 1812.

Advertentie.

WORD by deze bekend gemaakt, dat op den 10 December aanstaande, by publicke veiling ten Stadshuize alhier, verpagt zullen worden, de onderscheidene domeinen van de Stad Batavia en dies omtrek, met uitzondering egter van de amphioen pagt.

De verbeterde bepalingen en condition op welke de pagten zullen worden verkogt, zullen voor den dag van den verkoop behoorlyk gepubliceerd en bekent gemaakt worden.

Het rendement der pagten word in Spaansche matten berekend, om na verkiezing van den koper te worden betaald in zilver, dan wel, overeenkomstig de Proclamatie van Zyne Excellentie den Gouverneur Generaal, van den 11e. September 1811, in de vastgestelde proportie van een derde zilver en twee derde papieren van credit.

Batavia, den 10 November 1812.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heer Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
waarnemend Sec. van het Governement.

Advertisement.

SOME inconvenience having arisen with regard to the operation of the Stamp-Duty on bonds or capitals transacted for paper currency, it is hereby ordered that the use of Stamps in Bonds, &c. passed in paper currency, the amount of Stamp-Duty is to be calculated on the said capitals reduced to silver money, at the rate established by the Proclamation of the Governor General, under date the 11th September 1811.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA,
Nov. 18, 1812.

Advertentie.

ALZOO er eenige moeylykheden zyn ontstaan over de betaling van het Zegel-geld op actens, enz. welke relatien hebben op betalingen of anderzints in papieren van credit, zoo wordt by dezen bekend gemaakt, dat in diergelyke gevallen het Zegel-geld zal berekend worden op zulke capitalen, tot zilver gebragt, volgens de door den Heere Gouverneur-Generaal by Proclamatie van den 11 September 1811, vastgestelde cours.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade,
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Warn. Sec. van 't Gouvt.

BATAVIA,
Nov. 18, 1812.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that from and after the 1st January, 1813, the importation of Slaves into the Island of Java, and its Dependencies, will be strictly prohibited.

Further Regulations and Orders on this subject will be published hereafter.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Act. Sec. to Govt.

BATAVIA, Nov. 18, 1812.

Advertentie.

WORDT by dezen bekend gemaakt dat van den 1sten January aanstaande, den invoer van Slaven op het Eiland Java en deszelfs onderhorigheden ten strengsten verboden is.

De noodige Reglementen en Orders deswegens zullen nader worden bekend gemaakt.

Ter Ordonnantie van den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur in Rade,
C. G. BLAGRAVE,
Warn. Sec. van 't Gouvt.

BATAVIA,
Nov. 18, 1812.

Vendu Advertissements.

Door Vendumeesteren zullen de volgende Venduțien worden gehouden, als:

Op Maandag den 30 Nov. 1812.

VOOR 't Negotie Huis van *Riquet*, staande aan de oostzyde van de Groote-rivier, van een parthy tarwe, javasche lywaten en andere goederen meer.

Op Dingsdag den 1 December 1812.

Voor het Vendu-kantoor voor reekening van 't Gouvernement van een hondert Coyangs ryst by halve Coyangs.

Op Woensdag den 2 December 1812.

Voor 't Negotie Huis van *J. Velthuysen*, staande op de Voorrey by de Jassenbrug, van roodewyn, meel, kaasen, hammen, genever in kelder vlessen, andsoen booten by 't pond, thee in glaase vlessen, japanse kistjes, Japanse soya &a.

Op Donderdag den 3 Dec. 1812.

Voor 't Huis van *G. F. Smit*, staande op de Groote-roeamalacca, van juweelen, goud en zilver-werken, huismeubelen, lywaten, wagens, paarden, slaven en verscheide andere mooye goederen meer, welk een en ander daags te vooren, van 9 tot 11 nuren, 's voormiddags door een ieder bezigtigd kan worden.—Ook zullen ten zelfden dage opgeveild worden, de volgende vastigheden, als:

Voor reekening van *J. P. Barends*.

Zeeker erf bebouwd met een steene huis en Brood-bakkery, nevens de daaraan geaccrocheerde prevelegie mitsgaders paardestal en wagenhuis, &a. &a. staande en gelegen even buiten dese Stads-nieuwpoort by de Jassenbrug.—Zo meede dies inventaries, welke dagelyks ten Vendu-kantoore te zien is.

Voor reekening des boedels van wylen *J. H. Rodde*.

No. 1. Zeeker stuk Bosch-land, gelegen buiten desе Stad, in 't westerveld het 4 deel van het blok P. sub No. 108, belend ten oosten met de westerings sloot, ten westen met de oude loop van de Rivier Anké, ten zuiden met de nieuwe loop der Rivier Anké, en ten noorden met *Lie Tongong*.—De breete en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 17 November 1812, ten Vendu-kantoore te zien.

No. 2. Zeeker stuk Bosch en Moerassig-land, gelegen omtrend 3 uurengaans westwaards buiten dese Stad, bewesten de tegenwoordige loop der Rivier Anké in 't westerveld 't 6 deel van 't blok P. sub No. 412, belend ten oosten met de nieuwe loop der Rivier Anké, ten westen met de oude loop van gemelde Rivier, ten noorden met *Tan Piengko*, en ten zuiden met *Amien Toesaletta*.

Het Tweede stuk gelegen als even dog 11 roeden 6 voeten zuidelyker sub No. 412, belend ten oosten met de nieuwe loop der Rivier Anké, ten westen met de oude loop der gem: Rivier, ten noorden met *Amien Toesaletta*, en ten zuiden met het land Kampok van *Tan Poengko*.—De breete en diepte deser twee stukken grond, staan bekend by meetbrief van den 17 November 1812, welke ten Vendu-kantoore te zien is.

No. 3. Zeeker Twee agter den anderen leggende Thuin-landen thans te zamen getrokken en tot een gemaakt, bebouwd met een steene woonhuis, combuis, dispens en eenige kamers van steen en planken, benevens een paardestal van hout, een wagenloots van hout en bamboesen, en een koetraal alle met pannen gedekt, staande en gelegen omtrend drie quart uurgaans westwaards buiten dese Stads-poort utrecht in 't westerveld 't 8 deel van 't blok P. sub No. 403 en 411, belend ten zuiden met de heereweg langs de Amanus-gragt, ten noorden met den Heer *Coop à Groen*, ten westen met de heereweg lopende van het voormalige fort Anké na de Huit, en ten oosten met de Heer *J. Velthuysen*.—De breete en diepte volgens meetbrief van den 16 November 1812, almeede ten Vendu-kantoore te zien.

Deeze voormelde drie Perceelen, zullen in een koop verkogt worden, en den kooper zal de volgende articulen voor de hier onder bepaalde prysen hebben overtenemen, als:

Vyf en twintig ps. koebeesten in zoort a rds. 60.	Rds.	1500.—
Twee eetens kasten	—	60.—
Een Japanse en twee Bantamse-water potten.	—	150.—
Drie schotel en twee drank rakken.	—	10.—
Een voete bank en twee tafelen.	—	25.—
Eenige melk potten en een boter karn.	—	30.—
Den mandoer Badjo van hoogis zyn vrouw en vyf kinderen [illegible]	—	2000.—
Een slavin Olinda van boegis (do als zo is).	—	800.—
	Somma Rds.	4575.—

Voor Reekening van G. F. Smit.

Zeeker erf bebouwd met een steene huis, pakhuis, combuis, dispens, slave-vertrekken, wagenhuis en paardestal &c., staande en geleegen binnen deese Stad, aan de westzyde van de Groote-rivier, in 't blok E. sub No. 86, 87, 128 en 229, (zynde op de groote Roea malacca:) belend ten oosten met de Jonkers-gragt, ten westen met de Renocherus-gragt, ten noorden met *Johannes Schamier*, C. S. en ten zuiden met *Albertus Roosebbom*,—de breete en diepte vermeld by koopbrief van den 9 Maart 1803 welk ten Vendu-kantoor voor een ieder te zien is.

Voor Reekening van M. G. de Moor.

Zeeker erf bebouwd met een steene pedak staande en geleegen binnen dese Stad aan de oostzeide van de Groote-rivier in 't blok S. 2. sub No. 75, belend ten westen met de gedempte Caymans-gragt ten oosten met *J. J. Anthonys*, ten noorden met *de Graaf*, en ten zuiden met de boedel van *J. Boodts*, de breete en diepte volgens meetbrief te zien ten Vendu-kantoor.

Voor Reekening van Gerardus Martinus.

Zeeker erf bebouwd met een steene pedak, staande en geleegen binnen dese Stad, aan de westzeide van de Groote-rivier in 't blok D. sub No. 71, belend ten noorden met de baan langs de gedempte Maleitse-gragt, ten zuiden met de weduwe *Pieters*, ten oosten met *Assan Nina Dauod*, en ten westen met *Kadier Mahamat Bappasap*, de breete en diepte volgens meetbrief te zien ten Vendu-kantoor.

Voor Reekening des boedels van wylen J. O. Caulier.

Zeeker erf bebouwd met een oud steene pedak, met pannen gedekt, staande en geleegen buiten dese Stadspoort utrecht, in 't westerveld het 3 deel van het blok P. sub No. 95 en 96, belend ten oosten met een gemeene weg langs de eerste dwars-gragt, ten westen met *Samiet* Javaan, ten zuiden met *Oedien*, en ten noorden met *Rasie*, de breete en diepte volgens, meetbrief van den 25 November 1812, welke ten Vendu-kantoore te zien is.

Voor Reekening van Mess. Wattleworth en Dawson.

Een brik genaamd *Pelgrim* groot circum circa 100 tonnen met dies staande en lopende wand, item Inventaris, welke laatste dagelyks voor de verkoping te zien is, in 't negotiehuis van de verkopers, staande binnen de Nieuwpoort-straat.

GRAMMAR RULES

FOR THE ATTAINMENT

OF THE

MALAYO LANGUAGE,

MAY BE HAD AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

TO BE SOLD,

Furnished or Unfurnished.

THE HOUSE and GARDEN of MAJOR ROBISON, at Noordwyk.

For particulars enquire at the house.

UIT HAND TE VERKOOPEN.

HET HUYS en THUIN van den HEER ROBISON, op Noordwyk.

Te bevraagen by gemelde Heer.

BATAVIA,
Nov. 26, 1812.

WILL BE SOLD,

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

On THURSDAY next, the 3d December,

AT NO. 22, MALACCA-STREET,

A QUANTITY OF

HOUSEHOLD Furniture—Jewellery — Plate — Slaves — Carriages — Horses, &c. &c. All of which may be seen the day before sale at the above place from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M.

ALSO,

The large House above-mentioned (No. 22, Malacca-street,) the property of Mr. G. F. SMIT.

FOR SALE,

MR. LIPPE'S HOUSE,

In Outer New Port Street,

FOR READY MONEY;

ALSO,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

JAPAN GOODS.

NOVEMBER 26, 1812.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. J. H. WILLIE, (alias) WILKE, Surgeon in the service of Government at Cheribon, and those having any demands against the same, are requested to state their claims and settle their accounts on or previous to the 31st of December next, either with Messrs. J. ADLUNG, P. C. MOZES, or P. PIETERS, at the abovementioned place.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te vorderen hebben dan wel schuldig zyn aan den boedel van wylen den Chirurgyn in s'Gouvernements dienst te Cheribon JOHAN HENDRIK WILLIE (ten regten) WILKE, gelieve daarvan voor ultimo December aanstaande opgave en Betaling te doen, aan de Heeren, J. ADLUNG, P. C. Mozes of P. PIETERS, aldaar.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretenderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn, aan den boedel van JOHAN HENDRIK ROODE, gelieven daarvan opgaave te doen voor ultimo December, a. c. aan den Testamentair Executeur CARL WILHELM THALMAN.

Advertentie.

ALLE de gene die iets te pretenderen heeft of verschuldigt is aan den boedel van wylen CORNELIS KELDERMAN, gelieve daar van opgave te doen binnen een maand gereekent van heeden af tot den 18 December a. s. aan deszelfs Testamentaire Executeur PIETER DE BRUIN VERMEER.

Batavia den 17de November 1812.

Advertentie.

IN het Negotie-huis van de Heer *Requet* op de Groote Rivier, is voor contante betaling te bekomen de onlangs met de Brik de *Sidoni*, van Ils Mauritius, aangebragte artiekelen als:

Madeira Wyn, in vaaten,
Idem op bottels.
Constantia, dito.
Wyn de Graaf, dito.
Bourdeaux Wyn, dito.
Kaapse Wyn, in pypen.
Rosyne, Zalm, Labberdan, Hollandsch Touwerk en Spykers, Bengaals Zyldoek en andere zoort van goederen meer.

Waarschouwing.

WORD bekent gemaakt, dat er alhier Sujetten zyn, die de Slegtheid gebruyken, namens anderen, en zelfs uit naam van *Israëliten*, valsche Briefjes te vervaardigen, en die aan anderen te doen geworden, gelyk onlangs het geval geweest is, dat een diergelyk Briefje ontvangen is geworden uit naam van LEVI HERTOG, voor eene party die zynent wege op den 16de November j. l. gegeeven is, geworden ten huyze van HUYSERS, aan de Oostzyde van de Tygers-gragt.—Zo dient een ieder by ontvangst van Billetten, Briefjes of Rekeningen, hier op verdagt te zyn, ter voorkominge van Bedrog en Schade.

Batavia den 18de November 1812.

Advertisement.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of the late Lieutenant CLODE, of the Madras Native Infantry, Aid-de-Camp to the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor, or having just demands on the same, are directed to give in their claims and pay their debts without delay to the Town Major of Batavia.

THOS. OTHO. TRAVERS,
Town Major.

RYSWICK,
Nov. 28, 1812.

Advertentie.

UIT de hand te koop, het door de Weduwe VAN CATTENBURCH, te Sourabaya bewoonde, en in eigendom toebehoorende huis, waarby tevens door den koper (des verkiezende) kunnen worden overgenomen diverze meubelaire goederen, en lyfeigenen. Adres by de E. gemaresse, dan wel by K. HEYNIS Pz. te Sourabaya.

ADVERTISEMENT.

GENTLEMEN who wish to hire Carriages and Horses from the Stables of the Subscriber by the day, will be pleased to take notice that the Carriages must return at twelve o'clock to the Stables, for the purpose of changing Horses, and will again be sent out at two or half past two o'clock, and those who hire them for the day, will be pleased to observe, that unless they are returned at or before twelve o'clock, the hire for the whole day will be charged, and that no Carriages or Horses will be let out of the Stables of the Subscriber, unless the hire for the same is paid in advance.

VAN GESSLER TE LINTELO.
Weltevreeden, Nov. 1, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

HET wordt meede aan het publiek bekend gemaakt, als dat in de Wagenverhuurdery op Weltevreeden Wagens worden verhuurd na Batavia voor contant geld elke dag, verzoekende elk een, die zich hier van zal willen bedienen, des 's middags de clokke twaalf uur zyn Wagen en Paarden, terug te zenden, en dezelve te laten verwisselen, de welke tegens twee uur, of its later weder tot zyn, dispositie zullen zyn, kunnende anders, het publiek van de hier in het Land vallende Paarden, niet de noodige dienst verlangen, edog laat over twaalf uuren te huis komende zal de verhuuring gereekend worden, als of dezelve voor de geheele dag genoten was.

Den houder van dezelve,
VAN GESSLER TE LINTELO.

WELTEVREEDEN,
den 6 November 1812.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that all Gentlemen who travel and make use of his Carriages and Horses, except those who have a written order, either from the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor or from General Gillespie, Commander of the Forces, that the hire of such Carriages or Horses is to be charged to Government, will be required to pay for the hire of such Carriages or Horses in advance from hence to Buitenzorg at Weltevreden, and from Buitenzorg to Mr. Maas the Tavern-keeper there, and that no more than three Carriages can be furnished from Buitenzorg to Weltevreden, and also from Weltevreden to Buitenzorg each day.

VAN GESSLER TE LINTELO.
Weltevreden, Nov. 1, 1812.

ADVERTENTIE.

HET wordt mits dezen bekend gemaakt, een iegelyk na Buitenzorg heen, of weder willende reyden, en niet directelyk met een Order van Zyne Excellentie de Luitenant Gouverneur, of van den Generaal GILLESPIE, Commandant en Chef over de Force op Java voorzien zyn, waardoor aangetoond wordt, dat dezelve voor Gouvernements wege reyden, alhier op Weltevreeden, by het bestellen eener Wagen of Paarden na Buitenzorg, dadelyk voor heen en weder, zullen moeten betaalen, zullende even eens van Buitenzorg geene Wagens of Paarden te bekomen zyn, voor passagiers die van Java komen, aldaar woonen, of soms eenige dagen daar vertoeven, of het Post geld, zal aan de aldaar zynde Herbergier *Maas*, moeten voldaan worden, wordende mede het publiek verwittigd dat van Buitenzorg dagelyks geene Wagens meer, dan, twee of op zyn hoogst drie, na Weltevreeden zullen vertrekken, en ingelyks van Weltevreeden na Buitenzorg.

Den houder van het Post wesen,
VAN GESSLER TE LINTELO.

WELTEVREEDEN,
den 6 November 1812.

Java Government Gazette.

BATAVIA,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1812.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Garnham, to be Resident at Samarang, vice Lawrence, resigned.

Captain Clack, to be Commandant of Madura, and perform the Civil Duties at Sumanap.

Mr. A. Couperus Sen'r, to act as President of the Court of Justice at Sourabaya during the absence of Mr. Heukevlugt.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA Nov. 4, 1812. } C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Act'g Sec. to Government*

Mr. Van Leuwen, to be a Member of the Orphan Chamber at Batavia, vice Hartman, deceased.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA Nov. 18, 1812. } C. G. BLAGRAVE, *Act'g Sec. to Government.*

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, NOVEMBER 21, 1812.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to authorize Major Fraser, H. M. 78th Regt. to draw the allowance of Seven Hundred and fifty Sicca Rupees per month, during the period for which he held the Command of the Sourabaya Division of the Army, viz. from the Embarkation of Colonel Gibbs for Europe to the arrival of Colonel Adams at Sourabaya.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Act. Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, NOVEMBER 21, 1812.

The advance of two months pay made to Lieutenant Edmonds, of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, for the months of November and December, 1811, is confirmed, and the Deputy Military Pay-master General will make the necessary communication to the Pay-master of that Regiment for the recovery thereof.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Act. Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, November 21, 1812.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to confirm the following appointments by the Commander of the Forces.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Smith, His Majesty's 14th Regiment, to the charge of the Field Hospital at Salatiga from the 12th June to the 1st August, 1812.

Assistant Surgeon Sir Thomas Sevestre, to the charge of the Field Hospital at Djocjocarta from the 2d July to the 1st September, 1812.

Those Gentlemen will accordingly draw the salary and allowances established by the Bengal regulations for Field Surgeons during the period for which they were respectively in charge of Field Hospitals.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Act. Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, NOVEMBER 25, 1812.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council has peculiar pleasure in publishing to the Troops serving on Java and its Dependancies, the following General Orders of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

The sentiments of the Lieutenant Governor on the gallant and glorious assault of the Craton of Djocjocarta, are already known, and it only remains for him to congratulate the Troops on receiving the high and valuable reward which he has now the satisfaction of communicating to them.

(COPY.)

FORT WILLIAM, AUG. 14, 1812.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

Official accounts of the successful assault of the fortified Palace of the Sultan of Djocjocarta, on the Island of Java, on the 20th of June, having been received at this Presidency, the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council deems it proper to direct that the annexed documents containing the details of that most brilliant atchievement be published for general information.

In discharging the satisfactory duty of expressing his admiration of the professional talents, personal zeal and intrepidity displayed by Colonel Gillespie, and of the heroism which animated all the Officers and men of his Detachment, headed by that distinguished Officer on this occasion, His Lordship in Council has only to signify his unqualified concurrence in the applause bestowed on them by the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor of Java, in his General Order of the 28th of June, and in the high commendations which the detachment in general, and the several Officers particularly noticed in the General Order of their gallant Commander, have had the honor to receive.

In the promptitude of decision, ardor and ability of execution which inspired the conduct of their leader, and in the persevering courage, zeal and energy which pervaded all ranks of the Troops under his direction in the successful accomplishment of this arduous enterprize, his Lordship in Council recognizes those eminent qualities, the display of which had already conferred immortal honor on the brave Officers and men who under the guidance of their illustrious Commander in Chief, effected the conquest of Java; and contemplating the formidable difficulties opposed to them by the strength of the enemy's works, and the vast superiority of his force, his Lordship in Council cannot but consider the storming the Palace of Djocjocarta, among the number of those extraordinary efforts of gallantry which will ever hold a distinguished place in the annals of the British Arms.

His Lordship in Council deeply laments the severe wound which Colonel Gillespie received in the moment of victory, but has the satisfaction to observe that it was not of a nature to excite apprehension.

The Governor General in Council has great pleasure in confirming the highly merited promotions which are specified in Colonel Gillespie's General Order of the 21st of June.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

(Signed) N. B. EDMONSTONE,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

(A true copy)

C. ASSEY,
Act. Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Act. Asst. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, NOVEMBER 26, 1812.

1. Official intimation having been received, that the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council has been pleased to authorize a Staff allowance of 250 Spanish Dollars per Month to the Officer Commanding at Weltevreden, the same will accordingly be drawn by Lieutenant Colonel McLeod, His Majesty's 59th Regiment, from the date of his appointment to that Command.

2. The Deputy Pay-master General is authorized to discharge the contingent Bill amounting to three hundred and ten Spanish Dollars for repairs to the Barracks at Ryswick, executed in pursuance of the General Order under date the 4th September last.

3. Ensign Bunbury, is permitted to proceed to Bengal on board the Honorable Company's extra ship Diana, in order to re-join his corps.

The Deputy Pay-master General is authorized to make an advance of two Months Pay and Allowances to Ensign Bunbury, agreeably to usage.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Assist. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

GENERAL ORDERS,

By the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

BATAVIA, NOVEMBER 26, 1812.

The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Assistant Surgeon Sir Thomas Sevestre, to act as Garrison Surgeon at Samarang, and to have charge of the Hospital for Diseased Native Women, during the absence of Mr. Welsh, Assistant Surgeon, on sick certificate. This appointment to take effect from the date of Sir Thomas Sevestre taking charge.

Dr. Thomas Brown, to perform the Civil duties of the Station of Buitenzorg, vice Sir T. Sevestre.

Mr. Heindenryks to be Assistant Surgeon at Cheribon, vice Willig, deceased.

Walter Mills, late Corporal in the Honorable Company's European Regiment, to be Garrison Serjeant Major, vice Lacy, deceased. This appointment to have effect from the 1st instant.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Act'g Ass. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

On Friday the 20th instant arrived H. M. Ship Volage from Madras, and on Sunday the Java packet from Bengal. By these we have papers from Madras to the 6th October and from Bengal to the 26th September, from which extracts will be found in the following columns. The Volage brings accounts of the Venus having sailed for this port with recruits for some of His Majesty's Regiments on this island, ten days before her own departure. She may therefore be daily expected.

We have been favoured by a correspondent at Sourabaya with the description of an entertainment, given on the 13th inst. by the Dutch Gentlemen of that town to Col. Adams and the civil and military officers of the station and its vicinity, which for splendor, elegance and genuine hospitality may vie with any thing that the island of Java has ever beheld.

At half past seven o'clock the Ladies began to assemble and the ball was soon after opened by Mrs. Adams. After the fourth, at eleven, the company were summoned by the appropriate tune of "the roast beef of old England" to a banquet, in which the sumptuous fare could only be equalled by the anxiety and attention of the Stewards to render their guests completely happy. The more substantial viands were succeeded by the choicest gifts of Pomona and the racy juice of the grape, and the following toasts were given by the Stewards.

1.—The King, which was drunk with enthusiasm and repeated huzzas, a select band of musicians playing the usual favorite anthem "*God save the King.*"

2.—The Prince Regent—with three times three—TUNE—*Rule Britannia.*

3.—The Queen and Royal family—*Queen's march.*

4.—Lord Minto—*Money in both pockets.*

5.—The Lieutenant Governor of Java. "*Speed the plough.*"

6.—Our gallant Commander of the Forces. "*British Grenadiers.*"

7.—The Commerce of India. "*Ye Gentlemen of England.*"

8.—Colonel Adams, and the British Officers of the Eastern Division. "*Battle of Assaye.*"

9.—Colonel Adams then gave, "the Civil Authorities and Gentlemen of Sourabaya." "*The Dutch Minuet.*"

10.—The Stewards gave "Mrs. Adams and the Ladies who honored them with their Company." "*Kiss my Lady.*"

Colonel Adams then rose and addressed the Stewards and other Gentlemen as follows:

"Gentlemen,

"It is with the warmest sentiments of esteem, that I rise to assure you, I congratulate you on our present condition: by the genius of the Governor General, the ports of all India are now open; the adventurous Merchant pursues his honest gains in safety; for by the strength of our armies, our common foe has been driven from all his territorial possessions in the East; and our navy have effectually swept the seas of their flag, the pouncing bird, screaming has fled with trepidation from the roar of the British lion; a sure presage of peace to the East. It is pleasing to behold the thriving condition of this rich jewel in the British crown; under the fostering hand of a steady and wise Government new avenues to commerce, and industry have been thrown open; monopolies have been abolished; the public credit has been restored, and the precious metals have succeeded to a ruinous paper currency; the merchant no longer hoards up his wealth, but boldly brings it to the market, and by his industry enriches the state; the peaceful possessor of the soil cultivates with a certainty of enjoying the fruits of his industry; it is the wealth of the people that braces the sinews of a Government, whose laws are administered with integrity softened by mercy. Batavians! with a feeling sorrow I lament the ravages Europe now groans under. The destroyer of mankind by every fresh act of oppression adds another scar to the scar he gave before; by his cruel sword he has engraved revenge on our hearts; the day of retaliation will come; the hand of fate to us poor mortals seems too slow, yet, let us remember it is no less sure. I see my friends, with what honest pride your generous bosoms swell, be patient, your country, (for the blood of your fathers warms your hearts,) I say, your country shall rise from her ashes like the Phœnix, cleansed of her impurities; your fleets again shall sail the world around; surrounding nations shall admire your industry, envy your happiness, and court your friendship. I feel a delight emanating from my heart when I look round me and see the Lieutenant Governor has so wisely strengthened his hands, by appointing many respectable Gentlemen of integrity and talents to posts of honour and trust; aided by your abilities and experience the duties of my office are rendered an easy and pleasing task. It is the sincere wish of my heart, that the high esteem and reciprocal respect, that has so long reigned among us may be cemented and increased if possible by the assiduous attention myself, and brother Officers have experienced this night from the Stewards of the banquet, and Gentlemen residing at Sourabaya."

'The whole of the Dutch gentlemen,' (says our correspondent) 'after a short pause, rose, with an inexpressible silent eloquence, with their right hands on their hearts, made a low bow, which meant as strong as gesture could express "God grant it."'

'The scene was soon changed, for presently the whole company were summoned to renew the sprightly dance by the tune of "Haste to the wedding."'

'Between the country dances Mr. van Leuwen amused the company by dancing in the highest perfection two Hornpipes.

'At two o'clock Mrs. Adams was handed to her carriage by the Stewards; few of the Ladies left us then, or until three o'clock, after which a few choice and generous Batavians with their friends again sat down to drive dull care away.

'By the time we had drank to the health of our friends, the little chirpers in the groves, with their sweet notes proclaimed the approach of the grey-eyed morn; yet so hard is it for affectionate friends to part, that not one of us had resolution enough to break the spell that chained us to the rosy board until the saffron morn was fully illuminated by the bright orb of day.'

Arrivals since our last.

Nov. 19.—H. M. ship Volage, Captain Leslie, from Madras.

Do. 21.—H. C. schooner Young Baracoota, J. White, from Chamara, 18th Nov.

Same day.—H. C. Gun-boat No. 1, Cruis, from do.

Do.—Do. No. 14, Rolf, from do.

Do.—Do. No. 2, J. De Toris, from do.

Do.—Brig Anna Maria, George Wise, from Sourabaya, 11th Nov.—Cargo, Stores for Government.

Do.—Ship Matilda, H. Johnson, from Pacalongang, 14th Nov.—Cargo, Rice for Government.

Do.—Schooner Java, J. W. Burslem, from Calcutta, 6th Oct.—Cargo, Sundries.—Passenger, Mr. W. R. Brown.

Do. 21.—Gun-boat, No. [illegible], Herbert, from Bantam.

Do. 25.—Ship Gertruida, J. M. Christians, from Sourabaya, 16th Nov.—Cargo, Government Rice.—Passengers, Javanese Troops.

Do. 26.—Ship Volunteer, Thos. Waterman, from Samarang, 18th Nov., and Tagal 23d do.—Cargo, 8090 Staves, 11 chests Bird's Nests, and 9600 bags of Rice.—Passenger, Mr. Laurence.

Departures since our last.

Nov. 19.—American ship James, for Philadalphia.—Cargo, Sundries.

Do. 20.—H. C. Gun-boat, No. 2, J. De Toris, for Chamara.

Do. 22.—Ship Hermes, Rob. Holl, for Calcutta.

(*Continued in the Additional Supplement.*)

BATAVIA:—PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD, AT THE HONORABLE COMPANY'S PRINTING OFFICE, MOLENVLIET.

It is requested that all orders for the Java Government Gazette, be addressed to the Printer at the above Office, who will give the necessary information respecting the Terms of Subscription and of Advertising in the said paper. Advertisements, Articles of Intelligence, Essays and Poetical Pieces, will be received at the same place and duly attended to.

☞ *It is requested that gentlemen whose Papers are not regularly delivered, will have the goodness to give notice to the Printer, that the mistake may be rectified.*

GEDRUKT TE *BATAVIA* BY A. H. HUBBARD, IN DE EDELE COMPAGNIES DRUKKERY OP MOLENVLIET.

Word by deze bekend gemaakt, dat alle Orders voor de Javasche Gouvernements Courant, moeten worden ingezonden aan het adres van bovengemelde Drukker, by wien de nodige inligting omtrend de termen van inteekening en het plaatsen van Advertissementen in, gedagte Courant, te bekomen zyn—Advertissementen, Nieuwstydingen, Verhandelingen en Poetische Stukken, worden alzoo ter plaatse voornoemd, ingezonden.

☞ *De Heeren wien hunne Couranten niet op de behoorlyken tyd ontvangen, worden verzogt daar van den Drukker te willen informeren, ten einde zulks in den vervolge voor te komen.*

SUPPLEMENT TO THE JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1812.

Madras Courier Extraordinary,

AUGUST 2, 1812.

This morning arrived the Honorable Company's Ships *Sir Wm. Bensley*, Captain A. Gledstones, *City of London*, Capt. Thomas Jenkins, and *Sovereign*, Capt. A. Campbell, having left Portsmouth 8th April.—The *Harriett* parted company off the Cape.

PASSENGERS.

PER SIR WILLIAM BENSLEY.—Mrs. Colonel Brown,—Mrs. Wilson,—Mrs. H. Skipp, —Col. Brown 69th Regiment,—Lieutenant Brown 69th Regiment,—Ensign McDermot 14th Regiment,—Lieutenant Wilson, Company's service,—Messrs. George Philips, writer, —J. W. Corbould, Cadet,—J. P. Auber Do. —Alexander Dobie, Free Mariner.

PER CITY OF LONDON,—Mrs. Harington, —Mrs. Butler,—Mrs. Dixon,—Miss Jane Chadwick,—Miss A. Chadwick,—Miss E. Chadwick,—Miss Harington,—Miss S. Harington,—Miss Butler,—Miss Metcalfe,—Miss Patrick,—Miss Chase,—H. Harington, Esq. —J. Butler, Esq.—A. Nairne, Esq. H. C. Service—Major O. Dell, 25th Light Dragoons —Captain Pasken, 53d—Lieutenant Coulthard, Bengal Artillery—Lieutenant Peving, 25th Light Dragoons—Cornet Bannerman, 6th Native Cavalry—Lieutenant Finlater, 24th Dragoons—Cornet Wardil 24th do.—Lieut. Dixon, 67th Regt.—Cornet Shaw,—Ensigns Macgregor, Jones,—Campbell,—M'Pherson. —Heathcote,—and Everett,—Mr. H. Pegow Writer—Messrs. B. Babington,—H. Medlands,—John Jones,—Geo. Harrison,—Robert Dormer,—Mr. F. Brandbury, Assistant Surgeon—Mr. D. Rud, do. do.—D. Ogilvey, do. do.—Mr. T. Baker, Free Mariner—J. L. Tarvett, do.—Masters Thomas Harrington, —M. M. Butler,—and George Bruton, Native.

PER SOVEREIGN,—Mrs. Mary Dennis,—Mrs. Jane Cooper & Infant,—Mrs. Catherine Kane,—Captain Campbell,—Misses Mary Ann and Janette Dennis,—Charlotte Blenchyndan,—Mary Ann Robertson,—M. B. Stone,—Mary Thornton,—Mary Kirchaffer, —Maria Stone,—Josephine Caston, and Jane Monro.—Capt. G. Cooper,—Lieut. John Kane,—Messrs Anthony Dixon and Louis Ruphard, for Madras, Messrs. J. E. Innis,— J. H. Doyley,—Robert Walker,—R. G. Glynn,—and W. H. Hobhouse, Writers— Messrs C. N. Bird,—Charles Marshall,—G. N. Hoff, and P. B. Fitton, Cadets.

Madras Government Gazette,

AUGUST 6, 1812.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. F. A. Robson, Commercial Resident at Ganjam.

Mr. John Forbes, Acting Judge and Magistrate at Combaconum.

Mr. E. H. Woodcock, Register of the Zilla Court at Tinnevelly.

Mr. Charles Bird, Acting Register of the Zilla Court at Cuddapah.

Mr. F. Holland, Acting Register of the Zilla Court at Tellicherry.

Nr. J. Haig, Acting Register of the Zilla Court at Salem.

Mr. T. C. Chase, Head Assistant to the Collector at Nellore.

Mr. R. Rogers, Deputy Commercial Resident at Tinnevelly.

Madras Courier, Sept. 30, 1812.

On Monday afternoon at half past 5 o'clock the ceremony of laying the first Stone of St. George's Church was performed by the Honorable the Governor. He was escorted from the Government Garden by the whole of the Body Guard, under Capt. Patullo, and accompanied in his Carriage by his Excellency the Commander in Chief, and the two other Members of Council. The Spot appropriated to the ceremony, is situated on the Mount Road, rather more than two miles from the Fort, and opposite to the house occupied by Lieutenant Colonel Marriott.—Sir George Barlow was there met by the Honorable the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Macnaghten, Major General Trapaud, the Staff of the Army, and most of the Principal Gentlemen of the Settlement. A Street was formed from the entrance gate of the Garden by the Detachment of Artillery and His Majesty's 86th and 89th Regiments with their bands, thro' which the Company passed to the Ground.

Here chairs had been placed for the accommodation of such Ladies as wished to see the Ceremony, amongst whom we noticed Lady Barlow, Lady Strange, Mrs. Trapaud, &c. &c.

The Ceremony commenced with the following prayer, and proceeded as is therein stated.

FORM OF PRAYER.

COMPOSED BY THE SENIOR CHAPLAIN, ON OCCASION OF LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, MADRAS.

ALMIGHTY and Everlasting God, whose Omnipresence filleth the whole universe, and whose all-seeing Eye pervadeth the actions of Men; look down we beseech thee with thy favour on us thy creatures here assembled before thee, to erect a building for Public Worship, and to dedicate the same with all humility to thy Divine Majesty, of which this Stone now to be laid is the foundation.

"Here the Honorable the Governor descended the Steps and laid the Stone—(at this "period a Royal Salute was fired, by signal, "from the Ramparts of Fort St. George); he "then placed, in a hollow in the centre of "the Stone a number of Coins of the Country, and a Silver Plate bearing the following "inscription—on one side—"This first Stone "of St. George's Church, at Madras, was "laid by the Honorable Sir George Hilaro "Barlow, Knight of the Most Honorable "Order of the Bath, on the 28th day of "September 1812"—on the other side, the "same inscription in the Latin Language. "Another Stone was then placed over the "former, and united thereto with Chunam "by the Honorable the Governor with a "Silver Trowel, which was presented by the "Engineer for that purpose. He then spread "over it Corn, and poured on it Wine and "Oil, during which the Senior Chaplain, "read as follows."

Sanctify we beseech thee, O Lord, these Offerings; the emblems of those necessaries of Life of which we stand in need, and of that abundance which under thy Divine Providence we may be permitted to enjoy.

"The Honorable the Governor then ascended, and took his Station again opposite "to the Chaplain, who proceeded in the "Prayer."

Bless this undertaking with success for the benefit of the present and succeeding Generations. Work in us we beseech thee such a sense of thine infinite goodness, and our own obligations to serve thee in Sincerity and Truth, that we may never enter thy Sanctuary, but with hearts deeply penetrated with a sense of our own unworthiness, and filled with Reverential Awe of the Sacred Majesty in whose presence we stand.

Enable us by thy protecting influence so to pass through things temporal, that we finally lose not the things eternal, and amidst the Hopes and Fears, the Pleasures and Sorrows, the Dangers and Deliverances which we meet with, and all the various changes and chances of this Mortal Life, may our Hearts through the influence of Divine Grace, and by the help of thy Holy Spirit, be firmly fixed on the everlasting enjoyment of thy eternal presence, where permanent happiness alone is to be found.

Give we beseech thee, O Lord, a favourable hearing to these our humble Petitions and graciously accept these acts of our bounden duty and service unto thee, and grant, that all our brethren who may hereafter attend this House of Prayer, may meet and part in Unity, Peace and Brotherly Love, possessed of those principles of Universal Charity, so forcibly recommended to our observance by thy inspired Word.

Permit us to close these our supplications in the Name, Words, and as far we are able in the Spirit of thy Son our Saviour Jesus Christ, saying;

Our Father which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation; But deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, For ever and ever. Amen.

CONCLUSION.

The peace of God, which passeth all understanding, keep your hearts and minds in the knowledge and love of God, and of his Son Jesus Christ our Lord: and the blessing of God Almighty, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be amongst you and remain with you always, *Amen.*

The Ceremony being concluded, the Honorable the Governor returned, attended as on his arrival.

BOMBAY COURIER,

AUGUST 8, 1812.

We are happy to hear that, in consequence of the extraordinary exertions which have, for some days past, been made under the directions of Messers. Forbes and Co. the ship *Shah Ahmed*, which was wrecked on the Maratta shore, is likely to be saved, as well as the cargo.

The Prize of 10,000 Rupees drawn on the second day of the Lottery, has fallen to captain Tovey of the 3d Bombay N. I.

The Lac of Rupees drawn yesterday, and the 20,000 Rupees drawn on the second day, belong to Tickets which have been sent to Bengal.

BOMBAY COURIER EXTRAORDINARY,

SEPTEMBER 18, 1812.

This morning arrived the Suffena Russool, John Boog, Commander, from Bussorah the 12th August.

We have been obligingly favoured with the perusal of some Messina Gazettes and a Malta paper or two.

The Messina Gezette of the 30th May contains the official account of the Fall of Badajos. We hope to gratify our readers by a translation of it in our paper of to-morrow.

A letter from Bagdad dated the 29th of July mentions that private accounts from Egypt under date the 9th of June say that three days after the taking of Badajos Lord Wellington advanced towards Madrid in pursuit of Marmont, and some letters state that he had already reached Toledo. So confident was he of being victorious, that he had detached Marshal Beresford and Generals Graham and Hill with their respective divisions to serve in other parts of Spain. The siege of Cadiz is generally supposed to have been raised about the middle of April.

A Letter from Aleppo under date the 10th of July states it to be reported with much appearance of truth, that an English Frigate had been for some days past taking the Soundings of the Bay of Scanderoon and on sending a Boat on shore to water near the Village of Ayass our people were fired upon and one killed. Upon which the Frigate is said to have borne up alongside the Village and destroyed it entirely.

A letter from Constantinople dated the 16th June communicates an expectation of being able to send off a dispatch in a few days with the official intelligence of peace between the Porte and Russia, which may in the mean time be considered as concluded.

Mr. Liston our Ambassador at the Porte arrived at Malta on the 20th May. General Andreossy had not yet arrived. There is no doubt but a peace between England and Russia will be the consequence of that with the Porte.

Bonaparte left Paris the 24th April in his way to Poland and there is a report that the French Army, after passing the Vistula, had been obliged to repass it owing to the want of provisions. It is said the Russians mean to make it a war of defence and harrass the French with flying bodies of Cossacks and by destroying every thing so that the French may find no subsistence. If they follow that wise plan Bonaparte and his army will repent their temerity. The Russian frontiers are lined with 500,000 men.

The siege of Cadiz was raised in consequence of the fall of Badajos the 6th April where our loss was very severe, viz. 6 field officers and upwards of 3000 men killed and wounded.

MARRIAGES.

At Calcutta, on the 25th Aug. by the Rev. Dr. Young, Garrison Chaplain of Fort William, Lieutenant Abercromby, H. M. 24th Regiment, to Miss M. Meuirden.

On Wednesday the 26th Aug. Lieutenant William Maxon, Commanding the Escort of the Residency of Naggore, to Miss Phoebe Hobson.

On Tuesday, the 1st Sept. Mr. Austin Neame Acres, to Mrs. Ann McInness.

On Monday morning, 7th do. at his own house, by the Revd. Doctor Ward, Mr P. Gregory, the Son of Robert Gregory, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service of this Establishment, late Judge and Magistrate of Zillah Mominsing, and Grandson of Robert Gregory, Esq. (Senior) late one of the Directors (Chairman) of the Honorable East India Company, to Miss Amelia Saxon, the youngest Daughter of the late W. R. Saxon, Esq and Niece of Colonel George Saxon, late of the Madras Establishment.

On Sunday, the 6th do. Mr. Joseph Warn, to Miss Catherina Vallentee, eldest daughter of Mr. J. J. Vallentee.

On Thursday evening, the 17th Sept. at Mrs. Abbott's Seminary, Circular Road, by the Rev. Dr. Ward, Mr. John Lewis Martin, to Miss Pascha Teesta.

At Meerut, on the 9th Aug. by the Rev. Mr. Parsons, J. H. Mackenzie, Esq. Assistant Surgeon 1st Battalion 27th Regt. N. I. to Miss M. A. Bell.

At Dacca, on the 31st Aug. Mr. Mariano Calenass, a Greek Merchant, to Miss Catharine Spiridean, daughter of Mr. Nicholas Spiridean, of Calcutta.

At St. Helena, on the 21st March, John Kay, Esq. to Miss Leech, daughter of R. Leech, Esq. Member of Council at that place.

BIRTHS.

At Calcutta, on Saturday, the 5th Sept. at his house, at Chowringhee, the Lady of Sir Harry Vereist Darell, Baronet, of a Daughter.

On the 9th do. the Lady of William Hogg, Esq. of a Son.

On Wednesday, the 2d do. the Lady of William Hollings, Esq. of a Son.

At Chowringhee, on the evening of the 5th do. Mrs. W. M. Poole, of a Daughter.

On Monday, the 31st Aug. the Lady of Lieutenant Nott, of a Son.

On Wednesday morning, 26th do. at Chowringhee, the Lady of R. M. Bird, Esq. of a Son.

On Thursday, the 20th do. the Lady of Ed. Strettell, Esq. of a Daughter.

On the 7th do. at Batoura, near Jaunpore, the Lady of Lieutenant W. R. C. Costly, 1st Battalion 4th Native Regiment, of a Daughter.

On Sunday morning, the 20th Sept. Mrs. J. G. Kramer, of a Son.

On the 18th do. the Lady of Lieutenant Francis Cooper, of H. M.'s 67th Regt. of a still-born child.

On Tuesday, the 15th do. Mrs. T. Bystep, of a Daughter.

On the 14th do. the Lady of Lieut. Colonel Wade, of H. M.'s 8th Light Dragoons, of a Daughter.

Same day, Mrs. James Ralph, of a Son.

On Sunday, the 13th do. Mrs. John Coverdale, of a Daughter.

In Fort William, on Wednesday, the 23d do. the Lady of Lieut. C. R. Denneby, of H. M.'s 14th Foot, of a Daughter.

On the 22d do. Mrs. Moffatt, of a Daughter.

Same day, Mrs. R. F. Crow, of a Daughter.

On Thursday se'ennight, the 24th do. Mrs. W. Stacey, junior, of a Son.

On Friday, the 25th do. Mrs. J. Collins, of a Daughter.

Same day, Mrs. Sandry, of a Son.

On Saturday, the 26th do. the Lady of Captain Dickie, of a Daughter.

Same day, the Lady of George Tyler, Esq. of a Son.

At Balasore, on the 6th Aug. the Lady of C. Becher, Esq. of a Son.

At Berhampore, on the 22d Aug. the Honorable Mrs. Ramsay, of a Son.

At Chinsurah, on Monday the 24th Aug. the Lady of G. Herklots, Esq. of a Son.

At Cootooria, on the 13th Aug. Mrs. Deehal, of a Daughter.

At Barrackpore, on the 18th do. the Lady of Lieutenant Wrottesley, of the 2d Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry, of a Daughter.

At Lucknow, on Friday, the 7th do. Mrs. M. D. E. Boney, of a Daughter.

At Futty-ghur, on the 17th do. the Lady of Major John Ainslie, 9th Regt. N. I. of a Son.

At Juanpore, on the 7th do. the Lady of Lieutenant W. Costley, of the 4th Regt. N. I. of a Daughter.

At Muttra, on the 14th do. the Lady of Cornet Hilliard, of a Son.

At Cawnpore, on the 18th do. the Lady of Major Piercy, of His Majesty's 53d Regiment, of a Daughter.

At do. on the 16th July last, the Lady of Captain W. Comyn, of a Son.

At Barrackpore, on Thursday, the 3d Sept. the Lady of Captain J. R. Lumley, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, of a Son.

At Berhampore, on Saturday, the 25th Aug. the Lady of Lieutenant H. D. Showers, Adjutant 2d Battalion 9th Regiment, of a Daughter.

At Purneah, on the 3d Sept. the Lady of Lieutenant J. L. Gale, of a Daughter.

At Parseitly, Mrs. William Hodges, of a Daughter.

At Moodoo Kolly, on the 21st Aug. Mrs. S. Marston, of a Daughter.

At Meerut, on the 23d do. the Lady of the Revd. J. Parson, of a Son.

At Futty-ghur, on the 20th do. Mrs. H. Orde, of a Daughter.

At Cawnpore, on the 3d do. Mrs. H. Jones, of a Son.

At Cuttack, on the 2d Sept. the Lady of Captain Rose, of a Son.

At Futty-ghur, on the 3d do. Mrs. W. P. Wattell, of a Son.

At Bareilly, on the 2d do. the Lady of Francis Hawkins, Esq. senior Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit, of a Son.

At Futty-ghur, on the 29th Aug. the Lady of George Mercer, Esq. of a Son and heir.

On her passage from England, on board the City of London, on the evening of the 4th June last, the Lady of Lieutenant Dickson, 67th Regt. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Calcutta, on the 1st Sept. Mr. James Fraser, Assistant to Messrs Gilmore and Wilson, Ship Builders,

On the 31st Aug. Miss Ann Cooper.

On the 24th do. Mr. John Tanner.

On Saturday, the 29th Aug. the Lady of Captain Thomas Ross, of the Ship Derria Beggy—endeared to her friends by many amiable qualities, her death is much and most deservedly regretted.

Same day, Mr. Edward Moseley.

On the 25th Aug. Miss H. Hollingbery, Daughter of Mr. C. M. Hollingbery.

On the 24th Aug. Captain John Zaingraft, of the Danish service, aged 50 years.

On Tuesday the 1st Sept. the infant daughter of Mr. John James.

On the 31th Aug. after a few hours illness, Mr. Patrick Kelly.

On the 7th Sept. Captain Richard Francis Brown.

On Wednesday, the 2d do. Mrs. Caroline Matilda Schaffalitzky De Muckadell, daughter of Colonel O. Bie, late Governor of Serampore.

At the Mission house, at Serampore, on Sunday, the 6th do. the Lady of the Rev. W. Moore, of Diggah.

Same day, Helen, the infant daughter of Mr. J. D'Souza, aged 8 months and 20 days.

Lately, Lieut. John Shepley, of the 22d N. I.

Ditto, Lieutenant Robert McKerrell, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment.

On Saturday, the 5th Sept. Mr. William Sutherland, late Mariner in the Pilot Service.

On Sunday, the 6th do. the infant Son of Lieutenant Nott.

On Tuesday, the 1st do. Mr. James Fraser, Shipwright.

On the 21st do. the Lady of J. P. Larkins, Esq.

On Sunday, the 13th do. Mr. J. Swiney, examiner in the Revenue and Judicial Department.

At Entally, on Tuesday night, the 8th do. Mrs. Emilia Jahans, aged 16 years.

Lately, Master G. W. F. Lorimer, youngest Son of Mr. A. Lorimer.

On Friday morning, the 25th Sept. Thomas Dupre Porcher, Esq. of the Civil Service, and a Partner in the Firm of Alexander and Company, greatly and sincerely regretted.

Lately, Captain C. F. Paschaud, of the 3d Regiment of Native Infantry.

On the River, Archibald Cockburn, Esq. of the Civil Service.

On Sunday, the 27th Sept. Mr. Edward Butler, Surgeon of the Honorable Company's ship Tigris.

Same day, the infant Daughter of Lieutenant Hugh Wrottesley, of the 21st N I.

On the 28th Aug. at Chinsurah, Mrs. McHenry, the Lady of Captain McHenry, of the Country Service.

On the 19th do. at Benares, Ann Louisa Paton, Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Paton, aged 7 months.

At Cawnpore, on the 23d do. of an inflamation of the chest, Master William Comyn, aged two years and seven weeks.

At Benares, on the 10th of July, Pierce Milner, youngest Son of G. P. Ricketts, Esq. Collector of Government Customs at that place.

At Madras, on his passage to this Presidency, (having been recently restored to the service by the Honorable Court of Directors,) Lieutenant George Lane, of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

On the 1st Sept. at Saugor, Captain John Butler, many years of the Country Service, and who had just returned to India, with his lady and family;—he has left a large circle of relations and friends to lament his loss.

At Benares, on the 22d Aug. Henry, the infant Son of Captain Howorth, aged 10 months.

At Ghazeepore, on the 2d Sept. Mr. Wm. Ward.

At Tirhoot, on the 18th Aug. of a decline, Mr. George Christy, aged 21 years.

Lately, at Dinapore, the infant Son of Mr. J. L. Wise.

At Teheran, in Persia, on the 10th April, the infant Daughter of his Excellency Sir George Ousely, Ambassador to the Court of Persia.

At St. Helena, on the 25th March, Mr. Thomas Howe, late of Bombay Merchant, on his way to England, with his wife and family.

On board the H. C.'s ship Walthamstow, on his passage from Penang, after a long illness, Lieutenant L'Algeo, of H. M.'s 14th Regiment of Foot, sincerely regretted by his brother Officers.

On the 2d Sept. at Chittagong, Mr. Thos. Frederick Martinant, late Chief Officer of the Lady Barlow,—a young man of the most amiable and engaging manners, deservedly lamented by his brother officers and friends.

On the 10th do. at Cawnpore, Captain Stannus, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant General Champagne.—Captain Stannus was found dead in his bed early that morning, without having experienced any previous indisposition.

At Barrackpore, on the 22d do. Lieutenant Thomas Black, of the 2d Battalion 20th Regt. N. I.

European Extracts.

The following are the principal papers read at the general Court of Proprietors held at the India House on the 1st May, the proceeding of which were inserted in the Supplement to our Paper of October 17.

(Concluded from our last.)

Hints 11. *Observations* 11.—The existing law, as to piece goods, enables the Company to confine the importation of that article to themselves. They have never availed themselves of this privilege; but yet it may be proper to continue it, because "the regular and constant employment of the manufactures, under the existing system of local management," is a matter of consequence, not likely to be otherwise so well guarded, and that great importations of piece goods would operate against the home manufactures, whilst a smaller select importation would be useful.

Hints 12. *Observations* 12.—There is a new reason for the same restriction in favour of the Company in the article of raw silk, because such a general competition is now to be opened against them, and because they have, at great expense, in a long course of years, by means of their own establishments, brought the raw silk of Bengal, which they export, to a high state of perfection; and if that article is left to the competition of individuals, who will often have to resort to the agency of indolent natives, the quality of the article may be expected materially to fall, and the silk manufactures of this country to be much worse supplied than they are at present.

It is proper to add, on this subject, that the restriction in favour of the Company, in the article of piece goods, is by no means of the value it was at first, the demand for that Indian staple being now greatly diminished in this country.

Hints 14. *Observations* 14.—Lord Melville has observed, on the reasons which he apprehends had influenced the Court, in proposing that ships of less than 400 tons should not be allowed to sail to India, that "though entitled to due consideration, "they do not appear to be sufficiently "strong to justify the proposed restriction, "or the making a distinction, in that "respect, between ships trading to the "East Indies and to other countries;" it is therefore deemed necessary to discuss the proposition more at length.

In examining the subject of the sixth proposition, the facility which small ships would afford to smuggling, were the outports opened for the disposal of the homeward cargoes, has already been considered. In farther support of the fourteenth proposition respecting the least size of ships that should be permitted to go to India on account of individuals, the practice of the India Company, in the early part of their intercourse with the East, might be adduced, for they soon dropped the smaller class of ships for one of 500 tons; but as this country, in its improved state of navigation and commerce, has few ship of that burthen, except those employed by the East India Company, the limiting of ships to be now employed in the private trade to India to 400 tons, was supposed to afford facility to the most respectable houses, to benefit by the proposed enlargement of the trade.

Every one will admit, that there is more of respectability in the larger class of ships; and this circumstance should not altogether be lost sight of with the inhabitants of India. The impression of the superiority of our maritime strength to that of other nations, and particularly of the Americans, who speak the same language, and who navigate very small vessels to and from the ports of the East, should be kept alive; and, as a reason of State, should have its due weight in the consideration of this subject.

It is not only the respectability of the *ship* that should be attended to, but there is also a degree of respectability and responsibility attached to the character of the commander and of the officers (of whom there is a greater establishment in the larger ships). Their information is preeminent, particularly in those essential articles of nautical science, the variation and the lunar observations, in the navigation of the Indian Seas, and to and from thence. By such men, a better discipline is established in those larger ships which suit them: the ships are also better armed, and less liable to capture than vessels of the smaller class. The length of voyage requires, not only superior equipment and a stouter vessel, but in order to guard against contingencies of every kind, subordinate officers and their assistants are indispensable; because, in the event of the death of the principal officers, the knowledge and skill requisite to supply their places, especially in cases of emergency could be derived from no other quarter. Small vessels cannot have these necessary advantages; an observation which applies, more particularly, to such petty officers as carpenters and caulkers, in respect to matters that concern the hull of a ship, and to medical men in respect to the crew.

It has been found by experience, that larger ships can be navigated at a less rate per ton than small ones: hence one of four hundred tons will require less rate of freight than two of two hundred tons; a point of economy in the conveyance of goods, which is not to be disregarded, even in a national view. As India is concerned, the smaller vessels will multiply a description of persons in the ports, and throughout the country, whose conduct may have serious effects on the peace and quiet of the Asiatic Governments, from the causes before mentioned. The minor ports throughout the country will admit of an intercourse and connection between Europeans and the natives, which the vigilance and power of our Governments cannot discover nor control.

The ships employed in private trade should be constrained to navigate with a certain number of Europeans outward, so as to prevent, as much as possible, the introduction of native seamen to this country: and hence, for the sake of humanity, a surgeon becomes a necessary person, the employment of whom may well comport with the size of ships of four hundred tons or upwards, but not with those of two hundred and fifty, or less. If the health and lives of seamen be thought of consequence to the state, the larger class of ships should certainly be preferred. If the present superior class of West India shipping are of four to five hundred tons, where the passage is not more than six weeks, it appears at least as reasonable, that those employed in an East Indian voyage, which may last many months, should be equally competent and formidable as the running ships, and not stand on a scale beneath those of the first class upon Lloyd's books, so that the premium of insurance upon the goods shipped may be kept at the lowest possible rate.

Whenever such enlargements, as may induce the subjects of this country to embark very large property in the Indian trade, shall be opened to them, it must be highly expedient that, for such time at least as may be sufficient for the return of one voyage, the utmost possible security which the Legislature can devise, should be provided, in order to check such hazardous adventures as might otherwise be carried on in any description of vessel, or under the conduct of characters not sufficiently responsible, and at the risk or cost of the underwriter.

If an honourable commercial intercourse with India be the object, such wholesome regulations will promote it; but if speculations of mere chance outward, and smuggling homeward, should be in the contemplation of any adventurers, protection to the fair trader, to the East India Company, and to the revenue, can only be secured by some efficient law, respecting the size of the ships, and their consequent equipment in stores and force, under the conduct of able and responsible commanders and crews.

Hints 16.—*Observations* 16.—The regulations proposed with respect to Lascars are only intended for a time of war. No Lascars should be brought to this country in a time of peace.

Hints 18.—*Observations* 18.—The existing regulations, as to ingress and settlement of unlicensed Europeans into the Company's establishment and territories to be continued. No British subjects to be allowed to settle in any country within the Company's limits, and not under the Government of the Company.

Hints 19.—*Observations* 19.—The King's forces maintainable by the Company in India not to exceed fifteen thousand men in all; and this number to be reduced, as may be found practicable.

Hints 20.—*Observations* 20.—If the proposition made by the Company, to be henceforth charged so much per regiment of a given force, or as much per man, be not adopted, we shall be glad to receive any specific proposition, for putting upon a clear and equitable footing, the adjustment of accounts between the Pay-office and the Company. By any such arrangement, we cannot doubt, that, at least, the intricacies of the present mode of settlement, utterly unsatisfactory as it is to the Company, will be got rid of, even if the expence should not be diminished: but will it, for example, admit of any question, whether when the Company have been charged, as they really have been, with the expence of an entire recruiting company at home, as constantly raising recruits, and whilst in many instances the recruits so raised have been sent not to India, but to other quarters, the recruiting company having also been at all times available for internal service, it can come within the equity of the 127th clause of the Act of 1793, or ever could have been intended to charge the expense of such company to the Indian territories? Or is it just, that the expense of the colonel of a regiment, employed either at home or on the continent, or perhaps on a furlough staff appointment, should be partly charged to the East India Company, and his pay be drawn from them? As all parties, therefore, agree in the propriety of an alteration, the sooner it is made, the better.

Hints 21.—*Observations* 21.—The Court of Directors have already objected, and must ever object, to the arbitrary mode adopted by a Committee of the House of Commons in 1805, for the settlement of the demands of the Company on Government. We think it a clear and equitable principle, that the expense of captures made and not detained by the Company, but transferred to his Majesty, or by his Majesty restored to the enemy, should be charged to the public.

The ordinary pay of the Company's troops, employed on such services, and especially in places out of the sphere of India, as in Egypt, should also be placed to account of the public.

On these grounds we beg leave to propose, that the balance of demands now made by the Pay-office on the Company, be set off by the sums which they are yet unpaid for the capture of Ceylon and the Moluccas, and for the expedition to Egypt. Even then, the settlement will be greatly to the advantage of the public, as the Company have made good to the Pay-office a sum exceeding two millions, in addition to which they have, since the year 1797, been charged for King's troops beyond the number for which the law obliged them to pay at the average annual rate of about three thousand firelocks, besides the officers and sergeants requisite for that number of men.

Hints 22.—*Observations* 22.—As a supplement to this article, the Court cannot help again submitting to consideration, the earnest desire and hope of the proprietors to be exonerated, out of the general funds of the Company, from the payment of the property tax. The dividends of other public Companies are thus exempted; and it is but a small consideration, in the immense concerns of the Company, from which the Proprietors have, on the whole yet derived only the ordinary interest for money, in return for all the hazards their property has run.

Hints 23.—*Observations* 23.—The debt of which the Court of Directors meant to speak in the twenty-third proposition, was the whole of the Indian debt, part of which, to the amount of about seven millions, has been transferred to England. The observation of Lord Melville will coincide with this proposition, and the Court of Directors can have no material objection to his Lordship's proviso, respecting the reduction of the bond debt at home to three millions; but experience has shewn the inconvenience of confining within narrow limits, by parliamentary regulation, the amount of this debt.

Hints 25.—*Observations* 25—Considering how probable it is, that private adventurers will desire to obtain a supply of the article of tea, in order to be smugged into this country and to foreign parts, and considering also the importance of not endangering the commercial intercourse now permitted by the Chinese to the British nation, through its long established organ, the East-India Company, it is obvious, that effectual provision ought to be made, in some mode or other, for preventing both these evils; and we shall be glad to hear any propositions which were in Lord Melville's contemplation, or may be in your Lordship's as more likely to suit that end than the suggestion we have offered. In the mean time, we feel it incumbent upon us to request your Lordship's attention to some remarks on the question of admitting private ships to the Spice Islands. The demand of all Europe for the spices of the Moluccas is so limited, that one or two of the Company's ships may import a sufficient quantity for the supply of it: the division therefore, of this supply among the Company and the Merchants in general of this country, will leave so little to the individuals of the latter class, as to form no object worthy of long and distant enterprize; not to mention, that spices are now rising up in other parts of the East,) which renders these islands less important than they have been. The maintenance of the Molucca islands, which produce no valuable commodity but spices, occasions to the Company a heavy expense, and can only be compensated by a monopoly of their trade; and if private merchants are to participate in that trade, they ought also to bear a proportionable share of the charge of establishment in those islands. But the spice trade is not the most interesting consideration belonging to this question. If in any of the islands in the eastern seas, not belonging to the Company, British subjects were to settle, (a thing which the Company, even if armed with legal powers, would find it difficult to prevent, after those seas should be open to all the ships of this country,) it would seem impossible to hinder them from obtaining, by one means or other, a supply of the teas of China, for the purpose of being smuggled into Europe. That object alone might be tempting enough to induce a settlement, where no other circumstance was sufficiently inviting; and if from this motive, or a concurrence of others which might be supposed, a number of Englishmen were once to unite themselves in that quarter, whither new individuals might continually resort, and whence, again, they might repair to all the ports of the Indian continent, it would seem scarcely practicable to preserve the efficiency of regulations formed, either here or by the Indian Governments, for the exclusion of unlicensed persons from their territories. Such would be the danger, especially of any British settlement in the Eastern Archipelago, not subjected to the Government of the Company; a danger very seriously to be deprecated: and even in those held by them, as the Moluccas, if they were open to all British ships, it may well deserve consideration, whether there might not be some liability to danger of the same kind. On all these grounds it really seems advisable, that British ships from Europe should not have access to the Spice Islands.

Having concluded our remarks upon the propositions and observations hitherto brought under discussion, we must beg leave to suggest some other regulations, growing out of the general subject now under consideration, and of our past correspondence. These, we trust, will be found so obviously proper and necessary as to require no enforcing argument.

26th Proposition.—That no ship shall go from any British colony to the East Indies or China, without the special license of the company.

27th Proposition.—Private ships going from the United Kingdom to India, to sail direct from that kingdom thither, and from India to that kingdom, without pursuing any circuitous route.

28th Proposition.—Ships going from this kingdom to India, not to engage in the coasting trade of India, but to be permitted to go from one port of delivery of the original cargo, to another for the full discharge of it. We have the honour to be, My Lord,

Your Lordship's most obedient humble servants,

(Signed) HUGH INGLIS,	CHARLES GRANT,
ROBERT THORNTON,	EDWARD PARRY,
JACOB BOSANQUET,	WILLIAM ASTELL,
W. F. ELPHINSTONE,	GEORGE SMITH,

The Right Hon. the Earl of Buckinghamshire, &c.

No. XLVII.

At a Secret Court of Directors, held on Monday, the 20th of April 1812,

The Chairman from the Committee of Correspondence laying before the Court minutes of a conversation between the President of the Board of Commissioners and himself, held yesterday evening;

The Court, after deliberating thereupon, agreed unanimously to the following minute, viz.

The Chairman having, in a Secret Court of Directors, communicated the minute of a conversation which he held last night with the President of the Board of Commissioners, the Court learn from thence, with very great concern, that it seems to be the present disposition of his Majesty's Ministers to extend to the Merchants of this Country the privilege of importing goods from India into all the out-ports of the United Kingdom, to which the Warehousing Act extends, which ports are in number. The Court have, from the beginning of the negociation, declared their firm conviction, that if the import trade from India were not confined to the port of London, the system of the Company's public sales, their trade to and from China, the dividend depending chiefly on that trade, and the political functions which, aided by those privileges, they exercise, for the benefit of the Nation, in the Government of the Indian Empire, would be destroyed; as well as the revenue of this Country, by the extensive practice of smuggling which would inevitably follow the proposed alteration, be essentially injured: The Court having never before received from his Majesty's Ministers any intimation that they differed with the Court upon this point, having stated their opinion, with the reasons for it, to their

Constituents and the Public; having seen no argument advanced in opposition to it, and remaining still persuaded of its truth, they feel it impossible, as men of integrity, invested with public trust and responsibility, to recommend to their Constituents to abandon the propositions for restricting the import trade to London, and would most earnestly request his Majesty's Ministers to reconsider the communication made to the Chairman by the Earl of Buckinghamshire, and to give the Chairs, or a Deputation of the Court, an opportunity of waiting on them, before any final resolution, adverse to the Company, is adopted on this very important head.

No. XLVIII.

Minutes of a Conversation between the Right Hon. the Earl of Buckinghamshire and Sir Hugh Inglis, held on Sunday evening, the 19th of April, 1812, concerning the trade, and noticed in the preceding Minute.

Lord Buckinghamshire stated, that it had been determined to preserve the monopoly of the tea trade to the Company, but to permit the private traders to fill up and assort their cargoes with nankeens and other articles, the produce of China, which they would procure in India.

His Lordship then stated, that it was the determination of his Majesty's Ministers to recommend to Parliament to permit private ships to clear out from any port in the United Kingdom, but that they should only be permitted to import into those places where the warehousing system existed. Sir Hugh Inglis stated it as his opinion, that the Court of Directors, in the first instance, and the Court of Proprietors, when laid before them, would resist, by every means in their power, a measure so fatal to the vital interests of the Company and to the public revenue, as would be the measure of allowing the ships of individuals to import into any place but the port of London; and that, situated as he was, he should consider it his duty to resist, and recommend to the Court of Directors, and ultimately the Proprietors, to resist the proposition.

No. XLIX. is a Letter from Thomas Brown, Esq. enclosing Resolutions of a Meeting of the Buyers of Piece Goods, requesting the Company "to continue their strenuous efforts, in securing the importation of India Piece Goods to the port of London alone."

No. LIV.

Letter from the Right Honourable the Earl of Buckinghamshire to the Chairman and Deputy Chairman.

India Board, April 27, 1812.

Gentlemen,—In communicating to you the sentiments of his Majesty's Government, after a full consideration of the several points which have been brought under their view, in consequence of the conferences and explanations I have had with you and the Deputation, since I had the honour of receiving your note of the 3d inst. it is unnecessary for me to enter upon the discussion of the hints and observations which have been the subject of the correspondence between the late President of the Board of Controul and yourselves, as far as those hints and observations have been sanctioned by the General Court.

It was to have been expected, that upon a question involving the various interests of so large a body as the merchants and manufacturers of the United Kingdom, as well as of the East India Company, that considerable differences of opinion should arise, and that reasons should be alleged of sufficient weight, to suggest the propriety of revising any plan which might originally have been concerted.

Under such an impression, Lord Melville, in his letter of the 21st ultimo, desired it to be distinctly understood, that public discussion, in the farther progress of the measure, might possibly produce an alteration in some of the details, as well as regulations of a different description from those which were then suggested.

You would, therefore, not have been wholly unprepared for the communication made by me to the Chairman at a personal interview, when he was informed that the representations which had been brought before his majesty's Government, since the publication of the correspondence already referred to, had led them to entertain an opinion, that they would best consult the public interest, by not confining the import trade from the East Indies to the port of London.

The arguments adduced by you and the other Members of the Deputation, and which had been urged with much ability, and at considerable length, in your letter of the 15th instant, have received the most serious attention of his Majesty's Government; but I have to acquaint you, that although they think that the great interests of policy and of revenue, as well as of the East India Company, will render it their duty to propose to Parliament, that the existing restraints respecting the commercial intercourse with China, should continue, and that the exclusive trade in tea should be preserved to the Company, for whatever term the charter may be renewed, yet that they remain of opinion, that the import trade from the East Indies should not be confined to the port of London.

They are not, however, insensible to the danger and mischief which the revenue, as well as the East India Company, might suffer, if, under the cover of that trade an illicit commerce in tea were to be successfully carried on; but they conceive that regulations, both in India and at home, may be so framed, as to guard against that danger, and to protect the Company and the revenue, whose interests in this respect equally require such protection from the effects of it.

In submitting, therefore, the propositions to Parliament in this shape, the Government are persuaded, that whilst they would thus be supporting interests justly entitled to public consideration, they would, at the same time, be pursuing a course essential to the collection of a revenue of nearly four millions sterling, without breaking in upon that system, under which the salutary provisions of the Commutation Act secure the people of the United Kingdom against any failure in the regular and constant supply of an article which has become a necessary of life.

In considering the terms proposed for the renewal of the charter, as they would stand, should the suggestions I have conveyed to you in this letter be adopted, you will be sensible of the high importance of bringing to a conclusion an arrangement in which the interests of the Company and the nation at large are so deeply implicated, with as little delay as may be deemed compatible with a mature consideration, and satisfactory adjustment, of the several claims and pretentions of the parties concerned.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
(Signed) BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

To the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Court of Directors.

No. LVII.

Letter from the Deputation to the Right Hon. the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

East-India House, April 29, 1812.

My Lord,—The letter which the Chairman and Deputy Chairman had the honour of receiving from your Lordship on the 27th instant, was the day following laid before the Court of Directors, and engaged their most serious attention. It has again been considered by them this day, and we have now to submit to your Lordship the answer which they have instructed us to make to it: an answer which, from having before well reflected on the principal subject of your Lordship's letter, delivers their mature opinion, and as they presume to hope, in the least time possible, being sensible with your Lordship that, in the present critical period of the negotiation, all unnecessary delay is to be avoided.

It is with extreme concern the Court find, that since the publication of the correspondence between the President of the Board of Commissioners and the Court of Directors, on the momentous question of the renewal of the Company's Charter, his Majesty's Ministers "have been led, "by the representations which have been "made to them, to entertain an opinion, "that they would best consult the public "interests, by not confining the import "trade from the East Indies to the port "of London, and that they still hold this "opinion."

Not having been made acquainted with the particulars of those representations, and having urged various arguments, which remain unanswered, against the measure of opening the outports to the trade from India, the Court, under the disadvantages of such a situation, are imperiously called to the consideration of the circumstances in which the Company are now placed, and in which, according to the best judgment they can form, the Company would be placed, if the new Charter should open the out-ports of the United Kingdom to the returns of the Indian trade.

Whatever may be thought, my Lord, by the merchants of this country, of their right to enter into the possession of a trade, acquired and maintained through long struggles and vicissitudes, at immense expence, by the East India Company, a trade still intimately connected with the security of the vast empire which the same Company have gained, and administer for the benefit of the nation at large, the Court of Directors are of opinion, that the sacrifices they agreed to make of that trade to the public feeling; or, if they may be permitted to express their idea more accurately, the public prejudice, were very large, and they yielded to them undoubtedly in a firm belief, not at that time discouraged by his Majesty's Ministers, that the importations from India would be confined to London, as well as that the exclusive privilege of the China Trade would be carefully secured to the Company. But the concessions frankly made by the Court of Directors and Proprietors, who regard themselves always as a part of the public, and wish, as much as possible, to be in union with it, have, it appears, only encouraged farther demands; and if the tide of prejudice, of popular clamour, of most extravagant expectation and unbounded pretension, which have been more industriously than fairly excited, were now to determine the public counsels, not a vestige would remain of that great fabric, which has been reared in the course of two centuries, uniting with commerce an imperial dominion, which would be shaken to its foundation, by the destruction of the system which has acquired and preserved it.

It is no surprise, my Lord, to the Court, though it is undoubtedly a great consolation, that his Majesty's Ministers unite with the "great interests of policy and revenue," those of the East India Company, and that it must hence be their object to continue the political functions of the Company, and the means which are necessary for the maintenance of those functions. On this basis, the Courts are happy to have the honour of meeting his Majesty's Ministers, and to continue the present discussion.

It is perfectly known, that for a series of years past, since the Indian territory has been loaded with an immense political debt, the Company have derived no surplus from the revenues. They have carried on the currency of their home affairs, they have even aided the political concerns of India, and above all, they have made good the dividends to their proprietors from the profits on their commerce; and, of late years, these profits have been derived chiefly from the China trade. From the still existing territorial debts of the Company, and the scale of their Indian expenditure, after all endeavours to reduce it, the Court of Directors have no prospect of pecuniary acquisitions, except through the same medium of commerce, for many years to come; and, as already intimated, it is the commercial profits of the Company which enable them to discharge the political functions assigned to them in the management of the Indian Empire. Without this resource, or some equivalent one not within their power, the dividends could not be continued, the value of the stock would diminish, and the Company be brought to a state of dissolution.

It is the extinction, or material diminution of the commercial profits, arising chiefly, as we have said, from the China trade, that we apprehend from the opening of the out-ports to the returns of the Indian commerce. If this extinction or diminution were to take place, your Lordship will doubtless agree with the Court in admitting, that the fatal consequences they contemplate would follow; and that, after going on a few years on the new plan, the Company would be so impaired in its resources, as to be inadequate to the important part allotted to it in the system of Indian administration.

When the Court of Directors thus view the consequences of opening the outports, his Majesty's Ministers will not blame the anxiety with which they respectfully contend against that measure. The duty they owe to their Constituents, to their own character, and to the public, requires them, in such a case, to act with the greatest circumspection, in order to obtain a reasonable assurance, that the terms of the new Charter will be such, as will enable the Company to go on efficiently in the performance of the political functions it has hitherto discharged.

We do not apprehend, my Lord, that there is any difference in principle on these points, between his Majesty's Ministers and the Court of Directors. The main difference, in respect to the question of opening the out-ports, is as to the practical effects of that measure. It appeared, in the conference we had the honour of holding with the Chancellor of the Exchequer and your Lordship, to be his opinion, that checks could be devised to prevent an indefinite extent of smuggling tea, ruinous to the Company, which we fear from opening the out-ports to the Indian trade. We have already given many reasons for thinking, that the practice of smuggling would, in such case, be uncontrollable. Those reasons, which need not be repeated here, we believe it will be difficult for the parties most adverse to the Company to refute; but the subject being so important in the present discussion, we beg leave to add a few more observations on it.

It is a fact notorious, that tea has been smuggled, by the way of India, into this country, even when the duty was comparatively small; when the Indian import trade was confined to 8 or 10 Company's ships and to the river Thames. How much more, then, is smuggling, beyond all bounds, to be expected, when the ships shall be unlimited in number and size, and may resort to the out-ports of England, Scotland, and Ireland? This practice would be much facilitated, because, in the numerous Eastern Islands, not subject to any European power, where we have said tea might be brought for English ships from China, there is no usage of clearing out vessels, or giving them papers or manifests. It would thence be easy for them to break bulk in the passage home, and as they approached the coasts of Britain and Ireland, to put tea, as well as other articles chargeable with duty, on board of ships and cutters, destined either for the ports of the Continent, or the remote coasts of Scotland, and Ireland, on which, for an hundred miles together, every where accessible from the sea, there is scarcely a custom-house, and where custom-houses could not be sufficiently multiplied. Vessels of very small size being allowed in the Indian trade, they could enter into ports and bays little frequented, and run goods, to be carried inland and there dispersed. In some of the northern and western ports of the United Kingdom, we have heard that collusive practices between the revenue officers and the smugglers are not unusual. If this is the case in respect to articles which pay a comparatively small duty, what would it be, where the articles of tea and Indian goods were in question? Ships might stop at intermediate ports for orders, and there smuggle; as those bound to the western coast, at Cork and Falmouth: those to the eastern coast, at Falmouth and the Downs; those going north about, on the Irish and Scotch coasts. Ships having several ports of discharge, would thereby obtain facilities in smuggling; and the state of relations between this country and parts of Northern Europe may be such, as to afford the means of running goods into those parts, which, from their proximity, may again be able to smuggle the goods into our remote ports. In a word, we are led to apprehend, that the means and the temptation of smuggling tea, when an unlimited trade is permitted to India and the Eastern Islands, must be in a very great degree, uncontrollable by any checks which his Majesty's Government can, in such circumstances, interpose. Nor is it to be overlooked, that a class of India goods, styled in the revenue language *prohibited*, because excluded altogether, as interfering with the manufactures of this country, will, by all the openings which the new trade will produce, be every where unavoidably brought into use. It is true, that even if the return trade of India were confined to the Channel, as we proposed, smuggling might be expected, but certainly not, in our opinion, at all to the same extent. And had we conceived otherwise, the same objection we now advance against opening the outports, would have been urged against that enlargement of trade, in which the Court have acquiesced, and for the same reason, to prevent the ruin of the Company; which did his Majesty's Ministers apprehend, they would doubtless, in either case, have desired to prevent, even by refusing the required concessions to the British merchants.

With these views, my Lord, deeply impressed on the minds of the Directors, acting as they are in a most responsible situation, is it too much for them to expect and to request, that they may be honoured with the knowledge of those means which his Majesty's Government may think would be effectual to prevent the practice of smuggling, under the circumstances, to any ruinous or great extent? Could they have a reasonable persuasion of the practicability of such prevention, that would, undoubtedly, so far lessen their fears, and the arguments on which they now feel it their duty to insist. They hope not to be misunderstood in this proposition. Assured, both of the desire of his Majesty's Ministers, as well on account of the Company as of the revenue, to prevent smuggling, and of their belief of the practicability of doing so; feeling also as the Court do, the delicacy of seeming to interfere, in any of the revenue regulations of Government, they are yet so circumstanced, in the

present critical conjuncture, as to find this enquiry most interesting to the cause of the Company.

It is indeed true, that the public appear to have a greater concern at stake here than the Company. The public may lose the greater part of a revenue of four millions per annum, whilst the Company can have only to the extent of one million at hazard. But, then, this one million is all the Company's certain income; if they lose that, they lose the foundation on which their efficiency rests; unless, in the new arrangements, some other resource should be provided, which should secure the dividend to the Proprietors, a provision which undoubtedly would also materially affect the views the Court of Directors now entertain, from contemplating the dangers of the Company's China trade. And suffer us, my Lord, since the assailants of the Company's privileges are so loud in representing their interests as those of the nation at large, to add this remark concerning the national interest in the present question, that if the revenues of nearly four millions, now so easily collected from tea, should fail, or fail to the extent of only two millions, other taxes must be laid upon the public, to compensate for that loss; and whether the nation will gain so much otherwise, by the proposed enlargements of trade, may be a serious question with those who have to decide on this momentous concern; with us it is none. It may deserve also to be recollected that with the fall of the Company's China trade will fall the exports of woollens and metals, to the extent of a million annually, by which the prosperity of the counties of Cornwall, Devon, Somerset, Dorset, and Gloucester, and Norfolk in some measure has been upheld, during the arduous struggle of 18 years in which the country has been engaged; the excellent fleet of ships employed by the Company, with long detail of interest connected with them, must decay: whilst the nation will lose that certain and regular supply furnished by the Company of the article of tea, an article, as your Lordship justly observes, now become a necessary of life.

Before we dismiss this topic, may we be allowed to bring under your Lordship's inspection a succinct view of the capital and interests concerned in the Indian and China trade from the port of London.

There are about fourteen hundred commanders and officers belonging to the ships of the East India Company (besides the seamen, who may be about eight thousand.)

The tradesmen engaged in the supply of the Company's shipping in the river Thames, are about twelve thousand: and the labourers employed in their warehouses are about 3,000. All these, with their families and dependants, making an aggregate of upwards of thirty thousand persons, would by the removal of the Indian trade from the port of London, be generally reduced to great distress, and many of them become burthensome to their parishes.

The capital now employed in the Indian trade may be moderately computed as follows:—

The Company's capital stock of 6,000,000*l.* at the price at which many Proprietors purchased, will amount to	£ 10,800,000
Capital in warehouses	1,000,000
Capital in ships	3,800,000
Capital in docks	400,000
Capital of individuals in the Metropolis may be moderately estimated at	5,000,000
	£ 21,000,000

The trade in which this large capital is employed produces, as we have had occasion repeatedly to observe, an annual revenue to Government of more than four millions sterling; and the net saving to Government, from the persent mode of collecting the duties, may, we conceive, be fairly estimated at 150,000*l.* per annum.

By means of direct and indirect taxation, the capital itself, and the profits upon it, yield a farther sum of large amount to Government: but the productiveness of the capital, in this respect, depends wholly upon the solidity of the basis on which it rests.

These, my Lord, are the sentiments and observations which we are directed to communicate to your Lordship. The reflection upon them has, we trust, been mature, though the expression of them, in the short time allowed for the preparation of this letter, may require indulgence. But we are further directed specially to add, that this is a concern of too great moment for the Court to trust to its own judgment, or to act on its own responsibility: the Directors have therefore summoned a General Court of Proprietors to meet on Friday next, when the correspondence with your Lordship, including this letter, will be laid before them for their consideration.

We have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble Servants,
(Signed) HUGH INGLIS,
ROBERT THORNTON,
JACOB BOSANQUET,
W. F. ELPHINSTONE,
EDWARD PARRY,
CHARLES GRANT,
GEORGE SMITH,
WILLIAM ASTELL.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Buckinghamshire, &c. &c.

PORTUGUESE SUFFERERS.

MARCH 3, 1812.

The Committee for Portuguese Contributions has communicated to us the following facts, transmitted to them in a report of the Vicar General of the Bishopric of Coimbra, which we give to the public for the purpose of enabling it to form a judgment of the barbarous system of the French Warfare.

This Bishopric contains 290 parishes, of which only 26 escaped the visits of the French army.

Six villages on the mountains of Busaco were burnt to the ground.

In the parish of Espinho, about a league from those mountains, eight houses were burned; in that of Pala 34; in that of St. Combadao, a hamlet; Sobral, 3 hamlets; Redinha, 1, burnt to the ground, 21 destroyed; Pambal, one whole Street burnt down: Arginal, the village of Olho Marinho; Condeixa, all the magnificent palaces and Churches, and a number of houses burnt; Mirande, the loss in houses burnt estimated at 165.000 crowns; S. Andre de Poyares, besides the houses destroyed in the adjacent hamlet, there only remain stones which fire could not consume; Almalaguez entirely burnt down; Payam, besides houses in different villages, as they retreated on the public road.

Almessa, whither the people fled as an asylum, from its being surrounded by mountains and common and without communicating roads, was sacked: many of the inhabitants of Canhi, and all of Antanhol, were carried to the latter place and shot.

At Tapeus they cut the sinews of an old man whom they caught in his house, opened his veins, and then killed him with their bayonets.

They took away and destroyed all the corn, &c. In the district of Arega they took away and destroyed 12,054 moys of wheat; in, Mirande, &c. 1,000.

At Assafaza, two priests, eighty years old were assassinated.

At Figueiro dos Vinhos, they flayed an old man from the chin to his breast; and they cut the throat of another like a pig.

At Rego da Murta, they killed an old man by strokes of a hammer.

At Pombal, they hanged a peasant on a tree, and burnt him over a slow fire.

At Vacarissa, they tore open the mouth of and old woman, of 80, so that the lower jaw fell on her breast; another blind woman, of 85, they cut down.

At St. Jago de Guarda, they burnt two women alive: and they hanged two men in sight of their wives and children.

At Arganil, having found a poor lame man hid at the bottom of a cave, they cruelly massacred him.

At Coja, they tore out the tongue and jaws of a poor old palsied man.

At Anciao, they had a peasant trod on by horses till he died.

At Poyares, they suffocated a little child, and threw it at the foot of an oak.

At Pombiero, after cutting off the hands and nose of a poor old man, and making him carry the body of a Frenchman in his cart, they killed him.

At Villa Covas, bachelor Joze Freiri ed Faria, 49 years of age, as he was getting away in a cart, from the gout, was caught by the French, who by force of blows made him pass a stream on foot; and in the middle of it they quartered the crown of his head, and ripped open his belly: at the same time they put his father to death, after making him a spectator of this horrid barbarity. Not one of the 2,969 assassinations committed by the enemy, was unaccompanied by atrocious and doleful circumstances.

At the town of Pereira, five monsters suffocated a poor woman of 60, who was at the point of death, and had received the last sacrament.

At Oliveira, they ripped open a girl from the belly to the breast, after violation.

At Celra, as an old man, of 70, was running away to avoid the sight of their horrid treatment of a girl under age, he was dispatched by the sword. In the same village, a girl throwing herself into her father's arms to avoid their violence, they killed the father; and after ripping her up, they threw her on the father's dead body.

In Mata Maurisca, 12 women were found dead and hanging on trees, after the most brutal violence.

Near Coimbra, a woman and babe in her arms were killed before the eyes of the husband, in defending themselves from their brutality.

In another parish, 44 women were left in a most deplorable state, with a loathsome disease, which carried many to their graves.

I shall finish this dreadful narration, which might fill whole pages, by recording, that in the village of Pussos 55 persons were assassinated, among whom a child was burnt alive.

The ravages in the church are incredible; even the parish books were destroyed; the number of cups, vestments, linen, &c. would astonish: in some parts where they were hid, they were discovered by the enemy; though sometimes by the people, to save their lives.

Some judgment may be formed by the loss of the church of S. Peter, &c. Goveia which amounted to 2,000*l.* Pinhares, 800*l.* St. Julian, 300*l.* Lames or Mirande, 2,500*l.* Sacrilege was general, and wherever they discovered the sacred particles though without the sacred vase, they burnt and destroyed them.

The losses in this Bishopric afterwards appeared:—At Tapies, from 428, the inhabitants were reduced to 200. Lourisal, not a third part remain. Quiaios, in April, there were still 879 sick. Latmas de Marande, 300 persons died of milignant fevers. Alhagos, 300 died, besides others buried without a priest. Caropinheira, 143. Figuera, 4,135. Montemor, 281. Tavarede, 149. Villaverde, 290. Mata Maurisca, 600. Redinha, 300.

To form an idea of the misery of this unhappy people, I shall give some examples, that by these one may judge of the rest:—Torrezelo lost 427 head of cattle; Azere, 2,000; Serpins, 5,080; Mirande, 9389; Alvarga, 2,994; Vargea de Goes, 2,084; Selaviz, 5584; Pombeiro, 411; Poiares, 671; Lavijada, 1223; Alvas, Sargado, 2217; Sermeil, 1214; District of Arega, 54,860, 510 mules.

In the olive grounds the ravages were immence:—Poiares, 2126 trees; Mirande 1650.

In some of the parishes the calculation of actual loss is stated; I shall mention some:

District of Arega in private property, 400*l*; Vale, 900*l*; Eulalia, 1,000*l*; the parish of St. Jago in Coimbra, 150,000*l*

2969 Persons assassinated. 1144 Houses burnt.

MARCH 4.

The Earl of St. Vincent.—This great and gallant Nobleman, we regret to state, met with an accident on Friday last, that was in itself sufficiently painful, and might have been attended with the most dreadful consequences. His Lordship was sitting by himself in his room, and having occasion to reach forward, unfortunately fell upon the grate. His head coming in contact with one of the spikes which were placed on the top of the grate for the security of the wood, he was with some difficulty able to force himself back from the fire before he sustained any injury by the heat, though his servants on entering found him covered with blood, from a severe laceration occasioned by the spike. His Lordship is, however, nearly recovered from the effects of this untoward accident. The Prince Regent was particularly attentive in his enquiries after the health of the noble Earl, having for that purpose, sent a Gentleman of his Household to Rochets.

About two years ago a remarkable fine bull, belonging to J. T. Sandemans, Esq. of Stockely Hall, near Truro, was lost, and every method was tried to find him without success. On the 20th of September last, Mr. S's steward having received directions to examine a coal-pit which had not been worked for several years, on account of a spring having issued from an elevated part of the mine, went there with some assistants; and having descended to the pit, found that the water had nearly gone away; and on farther prosecuting their search, found, to their inexpressible astonishment, the very bull, which had been so long lost, standing as if in the act of drinking; nor did their astonishment in the least abate, on their discovering that the beast had become a most striking instance of petrifaction! Every feature and muscle were as perfect as when he was living, except that the hair on his hide was changed into a beautiful mossy substance, which still retained the original color of the animal, and extended in curls all over it, in a manner not be described. Mr. S. has made several attempts to have the bull removed; but he has now given up the idea, as the moss is of so brittle a nature as to break with the slightest touch. Several Noblemen and Gentlemen have already visited this phenomenon, and have borne testimony to the wonderful effects of Nature exemplified in this animal.

ANECDOTE OF BONAPARTE.

Mr. M. C. Schroeder was a first rate merchant in the city of Hamburgh. In the year 1799, this gentleman was chosen a Senator of that once free and imperial city, and he lived esteemed and respected by every person in the city, who was acquainted with his abilities and worth. Mr. Schroeder lived amidst his family in peace and happiness—and having a taste for the fine arts, had collected a very fine and valuable set of pictures—amongst which was one representing a Nero, playing upon the Harp, whilst Rome is burning—this picture was beautifully executed by a Mr. Meil, a German artist of much ability. Nero was represented in the French imperial mantle and decorated with the Legion of Honor and the features was so strong as to point out to every one for whom it was intended. In the year 1811, the new French Minister M. Echorioux arrived at Hamburgh—and having paid a visit to Mr. Schroeder, and having seen his collection of pictures, declared his admiration of them—but unfortunately for Mr. Schroeder, Mons. Echorioux wrote an account to his Government at Paris, and by Bonaparte's order Mr. Schroeder was arrested and condemned to be shot—which cruel sentence was executed to the great grief of Mrs. Schroeder, her children, and all Hamburgh. On the 15th of August, 1811, Mr. Echorioux gave an entertainment in honor of his master Napoleon, but only such as were in the French interest attended, but at the moment the party were about to set down to supper, a party of one hundred young men disguised, contrived to get into the house, attacked the party, killed several and wounded many—the French Minister only saved his life, by jumping out of a very high window by which he broke his leg. Next morning several dead bodies were found near the Hotel, formerly that of the Saxon Ambassador Count Von Losson—situated near the river Alster, where the ball and supper had been given, and several bodies of women and men had floated on shore some days afterwards at the Junfernsteig, a promenade near the river. The actors in this scene had not been discovered though the French paid visits to every house with a view to make a discovery. Buonaparte had offered a reward of 100,000 livres for M. Meil, the Painter of the picture, if delivered dead or alive. The ancient Senators of Hamburgh had all thrown up their appointments. In the north of Germany the animosity against the French is very great—and the country is covered with armed bodies of Germans who destroy all the French they can meet with.—French troops were assembling towards the Vistula; but in the event of a war with Russia all Northern Germany will probably rise against the present power and tyranny.

Advertisement.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of the late Mr. THOMAS CHARLES WESTON, Supercargo of the Ship Good Hope, and those having demands against the same, are requested to give in their claims and settle their accounts without delay, either with DALTON and WATT, of this place, or Messrs. CHAPMAN and RUTTER, of Samarang.

BATAVIA,
Nov. 19, 1812.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene die iets te pretenderen hebben, dan wel schuldig zyn, aan den boedel van wylen den Heer *Thomas Charles Weston*, Supercarga van het schip *de Goede Hoop*, gelieven daarvan zoo spoedig mooglyk opgave te doen aan de Heeren *Dalton en Watt* alhier, ofte aan de Heeren *Chapman en Rutter*, te Samarang.

BATAVIA,
den 19 Nov. 1812.

FOR SALE,
AT
Mr. Aaron Levie's House,
IN THE VORREY,
LATELY IMPORTED,

CREME DE NOYAU, white and red, warranted genuine from Mr. Ravets, at Mauritius, and in cases of one dozen each,—the prize 25 Spanish Dollars per case.

HOCK, in half chests of 6 dozen, at 18 Spanish Dollars per dozen.

SHERRY WINE, in chests, at 16 Spanish Dollars per dozen.

Also,

A few pieces of superfine Northern LONG CLOTH.

And ditto ditto IZAREES.

Advertisement.

THE coppered and fast-sailing Brig HOPE will sail for Bombay on or before the first of December.—For passage apply to her commander at the Godowns of Messrs. Dulaurens and Fiellerup, Voorrey.

Wanted, a Chief Mate on board the Brig Hope—good wages will be allowed. Apply to the Captain at the Godowns of Messrs. Dulaurens and Fiellerup, Voorrey.

Benodigd een Opper-stuurman op de Brik Hope, goede Maands-gagie zal gegeeven worden, te bevragen by den Kaptyn op de Voorrey by de Heer *A. Levie.*

LANDED FROM THE
SHIP FLINDERS,

16 Bags of Bread, marked C. I. M.
4 Casks of Salt Provisions, } Same mark.
1 Do. of Ghee,

The above Articles are laying at Mr. Vermeer's House, New-port Street, and will be delivered to the Owner on producing the Bill of Lading and paying charges.

PRINTED BY A. H. HUBBARD,—*Molenvliet.*

ADDITIONAL SUPPLEMENT TO THE JAVA GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1812.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

Same day.—Ship Flinders, Bean, for Sourabaya.

Do. 24.—Ship Governor Raffles, K. Haste, for Tagal.

Sourabaya Division.

ARRIVALS.—Nov. 14.—Brig Good Hope, Domingo, from Banjermassing.—Rattans.

Same day, brig Cape of Good Hope, Peppercorn, from do.—Rattans.

Same day, Honorable Company's brig Fox, Erowa, from Batavia.—Foremast and fore-rigging considerably damag'd by lightning near Fort Lodowick.—Four men stunned and for some time in appearance dead.

DEPARTURES.—Nov. 12.—Ship Geertryda, J. M. Christiani, for Batavia.—Rice.—The 14th at Grissee, took on board a Detachment of the Colonial Artillery, under Lieutenant M'Carthy, and sailed the 15th or 16th from thence.

Same day, ship Yamalole, Hussun, for Batavia.—Rice.

To the Editor of the Java Gazette,

SIR,

Struck with the beauty of a Poem which lately appeared in your Gazette, from the Pen of that original Genius, "Peter Touch'em," I could not refrain from applying for an imitation, to a poetical friend of mine, *who once enjoyed no inconsiderable reputation* in the Art of Rhyming, and he favoured me with the following lines.

Yours,

[illegible]a, 5th Nov. 1812.

"His rank digestion makes ————"
Pope's versification of Donne's Satires.

In answer to Mrs. H's question,
What is Prudery?
'Tis a Beldam;
Seen with Wit and beauty seldom,
'Tis a fear, that starts at shadows,
'Tis (no, 'tisn't) like Miss Meadows.
'Tis a virgin hard of feature,
Old, and void of all good nature,
Lean, and fretful; would seem wise,
Yet plays the fool before she dies;
'Tis an ugly, envious shrew,
That rails at dear Lepell and you.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of MILES, is unavoidably delayed until next week.

From the Calcutta Gazette, Aug. 27, 1812.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.

AUGUST 8, 1812.

Mr. Henry St. George Tucker, Secretary to the Government in the Colonial and Financial Departments.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 15, 1812.

The allowance of Sonat Rupees 5 per Mensem, which was granted to Drum and Trumpet Majors of His Majesty's Regiments, serving at this Presidency, in order to place them on an equality in point of allowance, with persons of similar rank in the Honorable Company's Service, having become unnecessary in consequence of their being allowed the pay of Serjeant; the Governor General in Council is pleased to resolve, that the above allowance be discontinued from this date.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 22, 1812.

Ensign Thomas Leech, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, for the recovery of his health.

J. ADAM,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

From the Bengal Hurkaru, Sept. 19, 1812.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The latest accounts from the Upper Stations that have reached our hands, mention, His Excellency the Commander in Chief expected at Cawnpour about the 20th instant; from whence, after a short stay, he would proceed to D[illegible] by land, and probably visit Futtehgurh and some other principal Stations on his return. The last letters received in town from Head Quarters, are dated from Mowah Serace, the 8th instant.

We have been politely favoured with a copy of the order, issued by His Excellency Sir George Nugent, on the occasion of his Reviewing the 2d Battalion of the 7th Native Infantry, at Allahabad, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Fergusson, which we here present to our readers:

GENERAL ORDERS,
By the Commander in Chief,
HEAD QUARTERS,
ALLAHABAD,—SEPTEMBER 3, 1812.

"The appearance and performance of the 2d Battalion 7th Native Infantry, under the command of Lieut. Col. Fergusson, on the review this morning, far exceeded the high expectations which its established character for excellence of discipline had led the Commander in Chief to entertain; the state of the arms, accoutrements, the dress and appearance of the men individually and collectively were such as to denote at once the attention that is habitually paid to these essential objects in this valuable corps.—The various movements were executed with an accuracy and promptitude that could only be produced by the most correct knowledge and constant application of the just principles of formation and movements, joined to the most willing attention in officers and men.

"Although the whole of the manœuvres and firings were executed in a style, which deservedly obtained the unqualified approbation of the Commander in Chief, His Excellency could not but remark with peculiar commendation the uncommon precision and order, with which the march in Echellon to the left, the formation into line on the march and subsequent advance, as well as the long-continued advance in line at the close of the review, were effected.

"The Commander in Chief requests Col. Fergusson, will convey His Excellency's thanks to the officers and men of the Battalion under his command; and that the Colonel will accept them himself for the successful example he has afforded, that the zeal and assiduity of a commanding officer, intent on his own duty can maintain a corps, however constantly and variously employed on guards, detachments and escorts, *in the highest order and efficiency.*"

It is expected that the Annual Disputations of the Junior Civil Servants, attached to the College of Fort William, will take place during the ensuing week, at the Government House, in the presence of the Right Honourable the Governor General, the Visitor and Patron of the College.

The Students of Arabic will learn with satisfaction, that the ingenious author Shykh Uhmud is preparing to edit for the Press, such parts of the Ulf Leela or Arabian Nights' Entertainment, as are extant in India. This work, in the Arabic characters, will extend to more than 900 pages, octavo; and is intended as a Class Book for the College.

Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 10, 1812.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 22, 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Statement of Surplus. Off-reckonings for 1810 and 1811, be published in General Orders:—

STATEMENT of the proportion of Surplus Off-reckonings payable in advance to Officers in Command of the Bengal Volunteer Battalions, for the years 1810 and 1811.

	Sa. Rs.
FOR 1810.	
1st Battalion, Major Burton, from August to December 1810,	1,000
2d Do. Captain J. R. Lumly, do.	1,000
FOR 1811.	
1st Battalion, Major Burton, for one year,	2,200
2d Do. Captain J. R. Lumley, do.	2,200
3d Do. Major J. Dewar, appointed to to the command by G. O. 28th February 1811,	1,840
4th Do. Major P. Grant, do. do.	1,840
5th Do. Lieutenant Colonel McGrath, do. 17th March, and died 2d August 1811,	825
5th Do. Captain H. Griffiths, succeeded to the command from the 3d Aug. 1811,	1,000
6th Do. Major William Raban, appointed to the command by G. O. 21st March 1811,	1,750
Light Infantry Battalion Major D. H. Dalton, do. do.	1,750
Total, Sicca Rupees	15,405

Ordered, that a Treasury Order be issued in favor of the Pay Master at the Presidency, for Sicca Rupees 15,405, to discharge the Shares abovementioned.

J. ADAM,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 29, 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following temporary Appointments:—

Lieutenant W. D. Playfair, of the 8th Regiment of Native Infantry, to Officiate as Superintendent of the Military Road, during the absence of Captain Duncan M'Leod, of the Engineer Corps.

Lieutenant H. Seymour Montague, of the 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, to act as Assistant to the Secretary to the Military Board in the Department of Accounts.

J. ADAM,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, AUGUST 29, 1812.

The undermentioned Gentlemen having produced Certificates of their appointment as Cadets of Infantry, on this Establishment are admitted to the Service accordingly.

Mr. Henry Monke, date of Certificate 2d March 1812.

Mr. Robert Alexander Durham, date of Certificate 20th March 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Serjeant Thomas, of the Honorable Company's European Regiment, to be a Conductor of Ordnance on this establishment, in the room of Mr. Conductor Murphy, deceased, with date of rank from the 10th Instant.

J. ADAM,
Sec. to Govt. Mil Dept

Accounts were received on Saturday of the arrival of the Honorable Company's ship City of London, Captain Thomas Jenkins, from Madras, which she left on the 27th ultimo.

Calcutta Gazette, Sept. 24 1812

General Orders, by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, SEPT. 12, 1812.

The Right Honorable the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:—

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Lieutenant James George, to be Captain of a Company, from the 13th August 1812, vice Fraser, deceased.

Lieutenant James Todd, to be Captain Lieutenant, from the same date, vice George, promoted.

Ensign James Parsons, to be Lieutenant, from the same date, vice Todd, promoted.

The undermentioned Cadets of Infantry to be Ensigns, with rank from the dates expressed opposite their respective names.

NAMES.	To rank from
Mr. J. Thos. Kennedy,	June 11, 1812.
— P. McAlphin Grant,	June 18, ——
— J. Porter McMillan,	July 10, ——
— James Crowdace,	July 16, ——
— Claude Martin Wade,	July 20, ——

J. ADAMS,
Sect. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

On Tuesday morning an express was received in town, announcing the arrival at Kedgeree on Monday, of H. M. ship Sir Francis Drake, Captain Peachy, from Madras, which she left so late as the 15th instant.

Passenger: Colonel Hankey.

The Kedgeree report notices the following arrival.

Ships Countess of Harcourt, Captain F. Metcalfe, from Madras, and last from Kistnapatam, the 15th instant.

PASSENGERS:
FROM ENGLAND.
Mrs. Metcalf and Miss E. Metcalfe.
FROM MADRAS.
Mr. Pollock, Mr. Hampton and Mr. Pinto

Ship Caledon, Captain R. W. Eastwick, from the Isle of France, the 25th August.

The Caledon saw in Balasore Roads, the H. C. extra ship Lady Carrington, from Bombay and Madras.

The H. C. extra ship Coldstream, Captain Manfell, from St. Helena, reached Diamond Harbour on Monday.

The ships Severn and Borneo, and brig Amelia, from Calcutta, had arrived at the Mauritius, in the early part of August.

The Union and Commerce had sailed from thence, on their return to Bengal; the former has since touched on the Coast, for salt.

The following passengers arrived at the Isle of France, from Calcutta, in the Severn; viz.

Mrs. Alexander.
Lieutenant Colonel Burrell.
James Rattray, Esq.
Henry Alexander, Esq.

The ship Mysore, Captain Smith, from Madras and Eskapilly, reached Kedgeree on Friday.

The following is a list of the passengers, which have arrived on the Larkins, Captain Dumbleton, from St Helena, whence she sailed the 1st of July.

Passengers from England:—

Mr. Daniel Harding, Assistant Surgeon; Mr. Robert Gregory Frill, Free Mariner. *From St. Helena:* Miss Ann Roberts; Miss Margaret Chamberlain; Captain A. Macan, 24th Light Dragoons; Mr. Mortlock, Madras Civil Service.

Late on Sunday evening last, intelligence reached town of the safe arrival in the roads of H. M. Frigate President, Captain Warren, from the Mauritius, from which place she departed early in the present month. This vessel has conveyed treasure to a considerable amount to Bengal.

Accounts received by the President from the Isle of France, state that his Excellency the Governor being much indisposed, proceeded on the 17th of August, in His Majesty's ship President to Bourbon, for the benefit of his health.

Mrs. Money and James Money, Esq. of the Bengal Establishment, who arrived in the Cornwall, at Port Louis on the 26th July, left the Mauritius on the 17th of August, in the brig Atalanta, for the Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Money has considerably recovered his health.

The ship Caledon, Captain Eastwick, arrived at the Isle of France, in August, with a cargo of Government Stores from Bombay.

The American ship Union from New York, the 7th or 8th April, arrived on the 7th August at the Mauritius; from thence she comes to Calcutta.

The Honorable Company's ship Dover Castle, for Madras, left her Pilot at Sea, on Saturday last. By this opportunity the Right Honorable Lady Elizabeth Murray, and Lieutenant Colonel McGregor Murray, went passengers to Madras.

The Sir William Burroughs, bound for England, also quitted her Pilot on Saturday last, the 9th current.

The Honorable Company's ship Earl St. Vincent, Captain William Larkins Pascall, for Madras, and the freighted ship Regent, Captain Haig, have sailed from Saugor Roads.

On Thursday last, His Majesty's ships Modeste and Hussar, arrived at Kedgeree from Madras, which they left on the 8th current.

Accounts received by the President from the Isle of France . . .

Fort William, the . . . of August . . .

College at Madras, Sept. 21 1819.

. . . at the Fort on Saturday . . .

The Honorable Company's ship Earl St. Vincent, Captain . . . for Madras . . .

. . .	June 11, in . . .
—	June 18,
—	July 10,
—	July 18,
—	July 20,

Fort William, . . . 1819.

. . . Battalion, Major . . . from August to December 1818 . . .